THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

OBITUARY.

General George H. Thomas.

His Death in San Francisco.

Sketch of His Career.

His Florida, Mexican, and Texan Campaigns — Mill Spring — Stone River — Chickamauga—Nashville.

San Francisco, March 29.—Major-General George H. Thomas, commanding the Department of the Pacific, was yesterday attacked by an apoplectic fit, which terminated in his death at 8 o'clock last evening.

A Sketch of General Thomas' Career.

George Henry Thomas was born in Southampton county, Virginia, on the 31st of July, 1816. He belonged to a wealthy and educated family, and was destined in early life for the profession of the law. In 1836, however, he received and accepted an appointment to a cadetship at the West Point Military Academy. In June, 1840, he graduated from that institution, ranking twelve in a class of forty-two. His first commission was that of second lieutenant in the 3d United States Artillery, and he immediately joined his regiment in Florida, where the Indians were then engaged in a determined warfare against the Government. In this rugged school of frontier warfare he learned the art and science of war, learned it so thoroughly and developed so many high soldierly qualities that his skill required but the opportunity afforded by the Rebellion to win for him an imperishable renown. For gallant services in the Florida campaigns he was breveted first lieutenant in 1841, an honor which carried with it some significance in those days. At the close of his first service in Florida, Lieutenant Thomas was stationed in succession at Baltimore, New Orleans, and Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor.

From the last-named post he was ordered, on the outbreak of the war with Mexico, to report with his company to General Zachary Taylor, at Corpus Christi, at the mouth of the Neuces river, in Texas, and distant about one hundred miles from the Rio Grande. Here he arrived in July, 1845, and from that time to the cessation of hostilities between the two republics, was engaged in active and perilous service. The main portion of the army of General Taylor had moved to a point on the Rio Grande opposite Matamoras during the month of March preceding, and Lieutenant Thomas was present at Fort Brown, the American encampment, when it was bombarded by the Mexican forces. In the various conflicts at Monterey, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of September, in the following year, he also participated, comporting himself so nobly that he was promoted to a captaincy for gallant conduct. In December of the same year we again find him in the advance, entering Victoria in January, 1847, with General Quitman's Brigade. On the 22d of February, 1847, was fought the unequal but signally victorious battle of Buena Vista, for gallant and meritorious conduct in which Captain Thomas was breveted major. In the month of August, 1848, with the surviving members of his company, he recrossed the Rio Grande into Texas, and was placed in charge of the commissary depot at Brazos Santiago.

At the close of the war with Mexico, Major Thomas was granted a six months' leave of absence, at the expiration of which he was placed in command of Company B, 3d Artillery, and ordered to the scene of his first exploits in Florida, where another uprising of the Indians had made it necessary for the Government to interpose with the military. In 1850 he was transferred to garrison duty at Fort Independence, near Boston, where he arrived in January, 1851. In March following he was relieved and assigned to duty at the West Point Military Academy, as instructor of artillery and cavalry tactics, remaining on this duty until the summer of 1853. In 1854 and in 1855 he was on duty at Fort Yuma, California, in command of the post and of two companies of artillery. About this time Congress authorized an increase of the regular army, and Captain Thomas was transferred to another branch of the service, receiving a commission as junior major in the 2d Cavalry. He joined his regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, in September. 1855. and proceeded with it to Texas, where he escorted the Texas Reserve Indians to their new home in the Indian Territory. Three years were then passed on the Texan frontier in command of the regiment, the time of which was employed in keeping the Indians in order and making exploring expeditions.

The outbreak of the Rebellion found the late General Twiggs in chief command of Texas, and by his infamous treachery Major Thomas' regiment was dismounted and ordered out of Texas. Although Thomas was a man of Southern birth, he did not waver for a moment in his devotion to the flag under which he had fought for twenty years, but when ordered, in April, 1861, to Carlisle Barracks, in this State, to remount his regiment, he responded without hesitation. Six of the companies were immediately sent to Washington, and with the remaining four Major Thomas was assigned to duty in the Department of Pennsylvania. On the 25th of April he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and on the third of May to the Colonelcy of the 5th Cavalry. At the same time he was assigned to the command of a brigade in General Patterson's army, in Northern Virginia, retaining this position after Patterson had been relieved by General Banks.

On the 17th of August, 1861, Colonel Thomas was commissioned as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, retiring from his command in the Army of Northern Virginia on the 26th, and proceeding, in pursuance of orders, to the scene of operations in Kentucky. From this time forward he became one of the most active officers in the loyal army, and it is quite impossible, in the time and space at our command. to narrate in detail all his exploits. On arriving in Kentucky, he took command of Camp Dick Robinson, near Louisville. Afterwards, as commander of the 1st Division of the Army of the Cumberland, he took part in the campaign which resulted in the brilliant victory at Mill Spring on the 19th of January, 1862, the army which routed the Confederates under General Zollicoffer on this occasion being under his command. General Thomas' division was then ordered to Nashville, where it arrived on the 1st of March, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, proceeded across the country towards Corinth. Only a portion of the command, however, reached the front in time to participate in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, April, 1862, at which General Thomas was not present.

On the 25th of April, 1862, General Thomas was promoted to the position of Major-General of Volunteers, and assigned to the command of the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, under General Halleck, replacing in that position General Grant, who was assigned to the chief command of the army in the field. The Western Army was shortly after reorganized, and General Thomas was transferred to the Department of the Ohio, under General Don Carlos Buell, and placed in command of the three corps which were then in the field in that department. At this date Buell had not yet been stripped of his reputation as a soldier, but the movements of Bragg in September, 1862, so completely deceived him that he had barely time to make a forced march from the neighborhood of Nashville to Louisville, fighting all the way, but making better time on the run than his antagonist and saving Louisville and Cincinnati from the clutches of the Confederates. This signal exhibition of incompetency on Buell's part destroyed the confidence of his army, of the country, and at last of the War Department, in his ability, and on the 30th of September came an order to General Thomas to supersede him in the chief command. With characteristic modesty General Thomas declined the proffered promotion, and remonstrated so earnestly against the overthrow of Buell that the latter was reinstated in his command and suffered to retain it a little longer, to the peril of the national cause.

Soon after, however, Buell was superseded by Rosecrans, and Thomas was placed in command of a corps of his army, in which position he continued throughout the brilliant campaign which followed, contributing largely to the success which it achieved. In the prolonged conflict of Stone River, which extended through the closing days of December, 1862, and the opening days of January, 1863, Thomas was in command of the centre and the hero of the fight. After the battle the army of Rosecrans was reorganized, and Thomas was placed in command of one of the three corps which constituted it, the 14th. In this position he participated in the summer campaign of General Rosecrans in Middle Tennessee. In August he crossed the Tennessee, in pursuance of orders, in the concerted advance upon Chattanooga, and participated in the famous battle of Chickamauga, which he opened in person on the 19th of September, maintaining his position nobly against Longstreet on the following day, although the Federal right had encountered serious disaster. Late in the day, however, he withdrew his forces, in pursuance of orders; but, although the Federal army was thus practically driven from the field, it succeeded in shutting the enemy out of Chattanooga, and accomplished a desirable object.

The result of the Chickamauga campaign was disastrous to the reputation of Rosecrans, and soon after the battles of September 19 and 20 he was superseded in his command by Thomas, who, on the 27th of October, was promoted to a brigadier-generalship in the regular army, as a reward for his gallant conduct. The removal of Rosecrans created great dissatisfaction in his army, and it is doubtful if any other officer could have quieted the murmurings of the soldiers as speedily and successfully as did Thomas. The army was now reorganized, and in November the movement for the invasion of Georgia was commenced. This was continued in the spring of 1864, when General Sherman succeeded General Grant, General Thomas being still in command of the Army of the Cumberland, which numbered over sixty thousand men. The advance was rapid, and battle quickly succeeded battle, in all of which the Army of the Cumberland bore an important and honorable part. On the 2d of September Slocum's corps, the Twentieth, occupied Atlanta, while Sherman and Thomas continued the pursuit of the enemy to the South until the evacuation of Atlanta by Hood was made known to them, when their troops were recalled and concentrated about that stronghold.

In October, 1864, Hood commenced a movement against Nashville, with the object of cutting off Sherman's communications with that point. Thomas was at once entrusted with the command of so much of Sherman's army as was not needed for the contemplated expedition across Georgia, and despatched to the relief of the capital of Tennessee. Being reinforced in this position, he advanced upon Hood's lines on the 15th of December, and, after a two days' fight. followed up by a two days' pursuit, brought the Rebel General's daring scheme to a most inglorious conclusion. This battle was one of the most signal and decisive of the whole war, and its brilliant results stamped General Thomas as one of the most accomplished soldiers to whom the war of the Rebellion had given an opportunity for the display of military genius. Just on the eve of the battle, however, his removal from the chief command was contemplated at Washington in one of those mysterious fits of vacillation which afflicted the central authorities throughout the war. In a recent conversation, General Halleck has stated that the order was issued, by authority of the President, on the 9th of December, removing Thomas and assigning Schofield to his place. General Halleck entered a strong protest, and General Grant consented to its revocation three hours after it was issued, and the fair fame of Thomas was not marred.

After the close of the war General Thomas, having been promoted to a full Major-Generalship in the regular army on the 15th of December, 1864, was assigned, by order dated March 11, 1867, to the command of the Third Military District, under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, embracing the States of Georgia, Florida and Alabama. In consequence of ill health he did not figure very prominently in the reconstruction movements. On the 12th of August following, while he was in West Virginia under medical treatment, President Johnson ordered him to the command of the Fifth Military District, as the successor to General Sheridan, and the order was afterwards modified by the substitution of General Hancock. In February, 1868, President Johnson, in a sudden fit of generosity, sent his name to the Senate for promotion to a brevet Lieutenant-Generalship and Generalship, but the recipient of these doubtful honors did not await the action of the Senate, but telegraphed on the 22d to Senator Wade, as President *pro tem.* of the Senate, his declination, with an earnest request that the Senate would not confirm the nomination. He was afterwards for some time in command of the Department of the Cumberland, which was discontinued by an order of March 16, 1869, which assigned him to the command of the Military Division of the Pacific. To this post he soon after repaired, making his headquarters at San Francisco, where his long and brilliant career as a soldier and patriot was terminated suddenly, while he was yet in the prime of life.

Gen. Thomas was a man of robust physique, 6 feet 2 inches in height, and every inch a soldier. His fidelity in the service was proverbial, and it is said that during eighteen years of his earlier service in the army he was never once absent from his post. His pre-eminent fitness for a military career has received no more powerful endorsement than that of the armies which he at times commanded. He was held in such high regard by his soldiers that during the war he received the affectionate *soubriquet* of "Old Pap Thomas," words which never fell from a soldier's lips save as a token of affection and respect. He was also exceedingly sensitive to indignities of every sort, and stood proudly upon his record as his justification in all things. The telegram in which he declined the dazzling string of brevets which Andrew Johnson tendered him, as above stated, is characteristic enough to warrant production here in full:—

"Louisville, February 22, 1868.—Hon. B. F. Wade, President of the Senate:—The morning papers of Louisville announced officially that my name was yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation as brevet lieutenant-general and brevet general. For the battle of Nashville I was appointed major-general United States Army. My services since the war do not merit so high a compliment, and it is now too late to be regarded as a compliment if conferred for services during the war. I therefore earnestly request that the Senate will not confirm the nomination.

"George H. Thomas, Major-General."

The scheme of Andrew Johnson to convert him over to the reactionary party was thus made a signal failure. A still later evidence of his independence of feeling was shown in the letter written last December in which he spurned the indignity cast upon his name by some members of the State Legislature of Tennessee, who joined in a movement to have his portrait removed from the State Capitol.

As a soldier, his career speaks for itself. He was perhaps more solid than brilliant, more stubborn than daring. But the record of his campaigns shows that he was a master of strategy, and was gifted with a degree of dash and brilliancy which is not always combined with the possession of the more careful and substantial qualities which he displayed in such an eminent degree. His death is a sad loss to the country, not less than to the army, and already there are evidences throughout the land of the profound sensation and deep grief to which its announcement has given rise.

News of Gen. Thomas' Death in Washington.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, March 29.—The news of the death of Major-General Thomas occasions intense sorrow in army circles here. General Sherman first received the intelligence upon his arrival at the War Department this morning, where a telegram from Colonel Hough, of General Thomas' staff, to Adjutant-General Thomas, received here about one o'clock this morning, awaited him.

A general order will probably be issued this afternoon, announcing to the army the death of General Thomas.

The President to-day addressed a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Thomas, who is in San Francisco. It is understood that the remains of General Thomas will be interred at Troy, N. Y. The body will be escorted from San Francisco by his aids.

YERGER.

His Voluntary Return and Surrender to the Mississippi Authorities.

Correspondence of the Vicksburg *Times*, dated Jackson, Miss., March 20, says:—

At 3 o'clock this morning Colonel E. M. Yerger appeared on the streets of Jackson, escorted by four mounted men armed with double barrelled shot guns. The cavalcade immediately attracted the attention of the police, who, anxious for the reward offered, gave close pursuit. The party put spurs to their horses and rode directly to the gates of the jail. Yerger himself rang the bell, and on the appearance of the jailer, delivered himself up. Before the gate was opened the Sheriff's officers and police were on the ground, but Colonel Yerger, surrounded by his mounted escort, simply announced, "This is a voluntary surrender, gentlemen; no reward will be given." This settled the hash for the police, and to-day your correspondent visited the prisoner. I should have stated before that after his entrance to the jail his escort rode away. Who they are, or whence they came, is as uncertain as the origin and disappearance of the witches in *Macbeth*.

Colonel Yerger, of course, remains dumb as to his whereabouts since his absence. He describes his mode of escape exactly as your correspondent described it a week ago to-day. He says the reason of his escape is this:—When he retired for the night he had no idea of leaving, but during the night an irresistible desire to get away—"to leave the prison walls, and breathe the pure air of the country, came over him." His brain "went mad as thoughts of his long imprisonment coursed through it, and a feeling pervaded his whole spirit that he must either get over that fence or dash his brains out against the prison walls." With this determination he went into the jailer's room (he states) seemingly in a convivial mood, lulled any suspicions which they might have, and got rid of his watcher by sending him out for coffee. "But," he says. "learning that the officers of the jail had been accused of connivance at his escape, and feeling a deep regard for their many kindnesses towards him, as far as the discipline of the jail would allow," he determined to return, though it was his original intention to remain away until the April trial came on; and preparations had been made for a trip to New York. In getting over the fence he hurt his foot severely, and says he took the man's horse as a matter of necessity, as he was unable to walk. He describes the four men who escorted him in as four men picked from twenty-five picked men, and describes those four men as able to whip fifteen ordinary men. His statement can be believed or attributed to the man's "vanity" mentioned in Governor Alcorn's description.

He had no doubt many narrow escapes from capture, as the country was scoured by armed bands of men, mostly colored, in earnest desire for his capture. He recounted many of his scrapes. While on a turkey-hunt with a friend they were met by four negroes armed, who stated they were in search of E. M. Yerger, and describing the man as described in the proclamation, with the exception that "excessive vanity" had been construed into "excessive (or large) veins," and the hands of himself and friend were closely scrutinized (looking for the veins). The party were informed that Yerger and his friend knew the exact whereabouts of the fugitive, and arrangements were made on the spot for a division of the reward. The negroes were stationed in different spots and told to wait until they heard a call, and then to come as soon as possible to the spot whence the "call" came. Yerger says if they waited for the call they are waiting now. One thing is certain, he has not been away from the city any great distance, as his personal appearance shows the same dainty care and attention which has always been one of his characteristics.

He has written the following letter to Governor Alcorn:—

Jackson Jail, March 20, 7 A. M., 1870.—To His Excellency Hon. J. L. Alcorn, Governor of Mississippi—Sir:—Having learned that the Sheriff and his subordinates, and perhaps yourself, have been censured for my escape, and unwilling that injustice should rest in any quarter, I have voluntarily returned to prison. A proper and kindly feeling for the officers who have shown me as much courtesy as prison discipline will allow, prompts me to this action. Wearied almost beyond endurance by long confinement, my mind tortured by what appeared to me continued and unnecessary delay in bringing my case properly before the courts of the country, I was possessed of an ungovernable desire to breathe once more the air of freedom. It was always my intention to return at the proper time and stand my trial. If I have violated any law of the land I will not shirk punishment, and I now await what action the authorities may take. I prefer to return, and in the meantime endure any suffering, rather than the innocent should suffer for any act of mine. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. M. Yerger.

MR. DICKENS' FAREWELL READING.

"Vanishing from the Garish Lights for Evermore."

From the London Daily Telegraph, March 16.

With the "Christmas Carol" and "The Trial from Pickwick" Mr. Charles Dickens last evening brought to a brilliant close the memorable series of public readings which have for fifteen years proved to audiences unexampled in numbers the source of the highest intellectual enjoyment. Every portion of available space in the building was, of course, last night occupied some time before the appointed hour; but could the St. James' Hall have been specially enlarged for the occasion to the dimensions of Salisbury Plain, it is doubtful whether sufficient room would even then have been provided for all anxious to seize the last chance of hearing the distinguished novelist give his own interpretation of the characters called into existence by his own creative pen.

After the "Trial from Pickwick," in which the speeches of the opposing counsel and the owlish gravity of the judge seemed to be delivered and depicted with greater dramatic power than ever, the applause of the audience rang for several minutes through the hall, and when it had subsided Mr. Charles Dickens, with evidently strong emotion, but in his usual distinct and expressive manner, spoke as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It would be worse than idle—for it would be hypocritical and unfeeling—if I were to disguise that I close this episode in my life with feelings of very considerable pain. For some fifteen years, in this hall and in many kindred places, I have had the honor of presenting my own cherished ideas before you for your recognition, and, in closely observing your reception of them, have enjoyed an amount of artistic delight and instruction which perhaps is given to few men to know. In this task, and in every other I have ever undertaken, as a faithful servant of the public, always imbued with a sense of duty to them, and always striving to do his best, I have been uniformly cheered by the readiest response, the most generous sympathy, and the most stimulating support. Nevertheless I have thought it well, at the full flood-tide of your favor, to retire upon those older associations between us, which date from much further back than these, and henceforth to devote myself exclusively to the art that first brought us together. (Great applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, in but two short weeks from this time I hope that you may enter, in your own houses, on a new "Series of Readings," at which my assistance will be indispensable; but from these garish lights I vanish now for evermore, with a heartfelt, grateful, respectful, and affectionate farewell.

Thus closed an evening which will be long borne in recollection by those who had the good fortune to be present. Amidst repeated acclamations of the most enthusiastic description, whilst hats and handkerchiefs were waving in every part of the hall, Mr. Dickens retired, withdrawing with him one of the greatest intellectual treats the public ever enjoyed.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Child Cut to Pieces on the Fort Wayne Railroad.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of March 28 says:—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Daniel Whalen, about ten years of age, son of William Whalen, who resides at No. 9 Fayette street, Pittsburg, met his death in the following manner:—In company with two other lads, residing in Pittsburg, young Whalen got aboard of the number three express train, bound west, in Pittsburg.

From the statements of his companions, it seems it was the intention of the lads to ride to the outer depot in Allegheny, where they proposed to get off, and take the first train back to the city. At the outer depot, Whalen's companions, upon perceiving that there was no prospect of the checking up of the train, jumped off. Young Whalen, who stood on the platform of the first car, also attempted to jump off, but it appears that he became frightened, changed his mind at the last moment, and clutched at the railing, where he hung for a moment or two, then suddenly dropped to the ground. Before the train could be checked, the second car passed over his body, cutting it fairly in two. Death, of course, was instantaneous. His remains were immediately removed to the round house near by, and word conveyed to his brother, who immediately made arrangements to have them removed to Mr. Rodney's undertaking establishment on Ohio street, where they will be coffined, and conveyed to the residence of his parents to-day.

From all the facts that came into our possession, it seems that those having charge of the train were in no manner responsible for the sad accident which carries gloom to the lad's home. The practice of riding from the city out to the depot and back again is one that is indulged in by lads despite all the warnings of the engineers and brakemen. Young Whalen's death furnishes another example to the venturesome lads who indulge in this dangerous practice.

DIABOLISM.

Villainous Attempt at Wholesale Murder.

Last night the train coming north on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, which left Baltimore at 7·30, encountered an obstruction near Swann creek, a few miles this side of Baltimore, which brought it to a sudden halt. It was found, on examination, that a number of cross-ties had been thrust between the ties of a cow hole, leaving their ends project a few inches above the track, evidently with the design of throwing the train off. The devilish design failed, however, the heavy locomotive retaining her hold on the rails notwithstanding the severe and sudden shock. The locomotive, No. 47, was considerably damaged, and the train was detained one hour and forty minutes. None of the cars were injured, and no one was hurt. No clue has been obtained to the authors of the murderous outrage.

—M. Prilleux, in a paper "On the Effects of Frost upon Plants," has shown that if the thaw is conducted gradually the plant will always revive.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Fire at Auburn, New York.

Another Mining Horror.

Five Men Killed in a Coal Shaft.

Incendiarism at Allentown, Pa.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

Mining Accident—Four Men Killed.

Shenandoah City, Schuylkill county, March 29.—A terrible accident occurred at the coal mine of Richard Heckscher, situated a few miles from this place, at an early hour this morning. It appears that while four men were descending the shaft to commence the day's work the rope broke, precipitating them to the bottom, a depth of over sixty feet. All were instantly killed. The names of the unfortunate men have not yet been ascertained, but full particulars are hourly expected.

Persistent Incendiary Attempts.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Allentown, March 29.—About two weeks ago an attempt was made to fire the house of F. M. Kramer, of this place. Another attempt was made last night, and this morning the premises were again fired in two places, but discovered in time to prevent serious damage. These persistent attempts of some unknown incendiary cause no little excitement, and all efforts to detect the guilty party have thus far been unavailing.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

Harrisburg, March 29.—The appropriation bill was called up, when Mr. Randall rose to a personal explanation. He denied knowing anything of the passage of the bill relating to the appointment of a collector of delinquent taxes by the Receiver of Taxes, and doubted that such a bill had passed the Senate. He then read a bill repealing that act.

Speaker—Will the Senate give their unanimous consent to consider the bill?

Mr. Connell—No, I object; the bill was regularly before the Senate.

Mr. Randall—The bill never passed the Senate in its present shape.

Mr. Connell—It did.

Mr. Randall—It is understood the Philadelphia Senators object to repealing the act. I move to suspend the orders to take up the bill.

Mr. Connell—I object.

The bill was then referred to the city Senators.

Mr. Connell offered a resolution to recall from the Governor a bill defining the charitable organizations to be those whose corporators receive no profits.

Ruled out of order on account of Appropriation bill pending. (This is the bill alleged to affect the Philadelphia Savings Fund Company.)

House.

The House was engaged during the morning session in the first reading of numerous local bills by their titles.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Auburn.

Auburn, N.Y., March 29.—Colonnade block was damaged by fire last night. Loss about $28,000, mostly covered by insurance. The principal sufferers were Morris, photograph gallery; Gas Company's office; Tripp, dentist; Talbot's clothing store, and the Union Express office.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, March 29.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 111⅞. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 109⅛; do. 1864, do., 108⅛; do. 1865, do., 108⅛; do. do. new, 107⅜; do. 1867, 108⅛; do. 1868, 108⅝; 10-40s, 105⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 70¼; Missouri 6s, 92; Canton Co., 64⅞; Cumberland preferred, 28; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91⅛; Erie, 28⅜; Reading, 97⅜; Adams Express, 60⅛; Michigan Central, 119⅛; Michigan Southern, 87⅛; Illinois Central, 140½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99; Chicago and Rock Island, 119; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 31⅛.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

London, March 29—11·30 A. M.—Consols 94 for both money and account. American securities quiet. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90⅛; 1865s, old, 89¼; 1867, 89¼; 10-40s, 86½. Erie Railroad, 21¼; Illinois Central, 116; Great Western, 29.

Liverpool, March 29—11·30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11@11⅛d.; middling Orleans, 11¼@11⅜d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Flour, 20s.

London, March 29.—Linseed oil quiet and steady. Tallow dull. Turpentine quiet and steady.

ARINE DISASTERS.

The North German Schooner Catharine Abandoned at Sea—Arrival of Her Crew in New York.

The American brig Amy A. Lane arrived at New York on Sunday last, having on board Captain F. E. E. Janssen and the crew of the North German schooner Catharine, from the Rio Grande for Falmouth for orders, abandoned at sea February 12.

The following is Captain Janssen's report:—

Left Rio Grande on the 22d of January. On the 12th, in south latitude 18 deg. 9 min., longitude 35 deg. 21 min. west, manned the pumps and found the ship aleak. At three o'clock P. M., the pumps were empty. We let them rest for one hour, and at four P. M. found two feet of water in the pump well. Set both pumps going and took in sail; had a schooner-brig on our lee, six miles distant. Steered for her and about six o'clock spoke her and told her that we were aleak and asked her to stay by us during the night. This she agreed to do. We had then four feet of water in the hold and kept both pumps going all night. At daybreak had six feet of water in the hold. Called our people together and it was decided to leave the vessel while help was near us. Lauched our boat, taking with us our clothing and some provisions, and at eight A. M. on the 12th of February left the ship in a sinking condition, and came on board the American brig Amy A. Lane.

The Schooner P. M. Wheaton Waterlogged and her Crew Rescued.

The pilot boat J. W. Elwell, of New York, yesterday brought the schooner P. M. Wheaton, Captain E. W. Wheaton, found waterlogged at sea. Her captain reports as follows:—Schooner P. M. Wheaton, of Philadelphia, sailed from St. John's Inlet, Fla., March 28, and bound for Lynn, Mass., with timber. Experienced strong northwest and north-northwest winds. Vessel commenced leaking badly soon after coming to sea. Men constantly at the pumps. March 27 experienced a strong easterly gale. Hove schooner to under close reefed sail; at 11 A. M. obliged to wear ship and scud, finding it a matter of impossibility to keep her free of water; scudded her until 1 P. M., when she became waterlogged. Broached to and hove down on beam ends, partially righting to carry away and sweep decks of everything forward of the quarter, masts, sails, etc. Crew obliged to shift from broadside to quarter in a very few minutes. March 28—At 6 A. M. spoke and boarded by the pilotboat J. W. Elwell, crew being entirely worn out, and all fresh water and provisions washed away. Deemed it advisable to leave while a chance offered.

The following is the report of the pilot boat J. W. Elwell, No. 7:—March 27, experienced a heavy gale from the east southeast; boat hove to, under fore and main trysail. March 28, 1 A. M., wind died out, almost a calm, with a heavy sea running. 4 A. M., wind hauled west; made the Highlands, bearing west by north, twenty-five miles; at daylight we made a wreck, bearing northeast; steered to her; and took her crew off. She proved to be the schooner P. M. Wheaton. of Philadelphia, from Jacksonville for Lynn, with lumber; she was waterlogged and dismasted. After taking her crew off we cleared away the masts from the hull. We slipped the anchor and took her in tow thirty miles east by south from Sandy Hook. 3 P. M. got the assistance of a steamboat and proceeded safely up to New York.

THE DELAWARE TRAGEDY.

Murder in Kent County—A Peddler Decoyed, Robbed, and Beaten to Death.

The Wilmington *Commercial* has a special from Dover, giving the following particulars of the murder of a Philadelphian, the fact of which was published in yesterday's Telegraph:

On Saturday morning, while some men were fishing in Kersey's mill-dam, on the road from Canterbury to Frederica, on hauling in their seine were horror-stricken at beholding the body of a man entangled in the net.

Upon examination, it was found that the back part of his head was crushed in, showing that he had come to his death by violence.

Deputy Coroner Sarde, after holding an inquest, arrested two negroes residing in the neighborhood, named Lober and Young, on suspicion of having committed the deed, when one of them confessed that they were guilty.

The dead man, it appears, was named Thomas Hogan. He was a peddler by occupation, and is believed to have lived on Pine street, Philadelphia. He was about forty years old.

He had stopped at the house of one of the colored men, when, it is supposed, they discovered that he had considerable money about him. They decoyed him to a lonely spot near by, and there beat out his brains with a club and threw his body into the pond, where it was found, as already stated. It has been lying in the water for some days, the murder being committed on the afternoon of Saturday a week, the 19th inst.

GUY FAWKES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Dining Over a Volcano—The House of the Belgian Consul Blown Up with Gunpowder.

The Belgian Consul at San Francisco has secret and inveterate enemies in that city, who last week attempted to take his life. Several gentlemen were dining with him, and after dinner they passed out in a body to a rear house, and as they went out they heard a terrific explosion.

They waited, startled, and even terrified, but all was still after the report. They finally ventured back into the house, and found that in the dining-room the table had been hurled from the position it had occupied, while everything on it and around it was utterly destroyed. In the parlor all the furniture was demolished utterly, the floor torn in pieces, all the glass in the windows, as well as in the windows of the adjoining houses, broken.

An iron powder canister was found imbedded in the floor of the parlor. The canister would hold about ten pounds. It had been split and torn by the explosion. Beneath the floor marks of hands and feet were observed, bits of a fuse, and a quantity of half-burned paper. It had evidently been intended to blow up the whole house while the Consul and his dinner party were at the table.

—In his fast-day proclamation, Governor Hendee, of Vermont, says:—"Let us as a people on that day remember with sadness the recent event which has removed from among us a great and good man and an excellent Governor. In the death of our late Chief Magistrate, Peter T. Washburn, the State sustains a great loss. It is befitting that we recognize this loss with appropriate prayer and fasting."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

Norfolk, March 29.—The steamship James T. Wright, from New York for Mobile, put in here, having lost anchors and chains.

Fortress Monroe, March 29.—Sailed, monitor Terror, for Norfolk.

New York, March 29.—Arrived, steamships Minnesota, from Liverpool, and Bellona, from London.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.............MARCH 29

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........41 | 11 A. M.......51 | 2 P. M........54

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Regulator, Pennington, 27 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl. Passed an unknown herm. brig off Reedy Island, and an unknown bark off New Castle, all bound up.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Bark Scud, Hopkins, from Messina Jan. 19, via Gibraltar Feb. 6, with fruit to N. Hellings & Bro.

Bark Meaco, Wordinger, from Rio de Janeiro Jan. 17, in ballast to Madeira & Cabada.

Br. brig J. Coffill, Coffill, 23 days from Mayaguez, P. R., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co. Had heavy NW. winds north of Hatteras.

Schr Farragut, Clark, 14 days from St. John, N.B., with lumber and laths to Harbert & Davis.

Schr Jane A. Baker, Reed, 9 days from Wilmington, with lumber to Taylor & Son.

Schr Mary Ella, Steelman, from Gt. Egg Harbor.

Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, from Boston.

Schr Pennsylvania, Erwin, from Elizabethport.

Schr Ossuna, Haskell, from Providence.

Schr J. S. Welden, Crowell, from Providence.

Schr J. W. Maitland, Leighton, from New York.

Schr A. B. Russell, Heisler, from Morris river.

Schr A. M. Ridgway, Creasy, from Cape May.

Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, from Little Egg Harbor.

Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, from Cohasset.

Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, from New Bedford.

Steamtug America, Virden, 8 hours from Delaware Breakwater, having in tow barks Scud, from Messina, and Meaco, from Rio de Janeiro.

WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY.

Bark Attilla, for Cork for orders.

DISASTER.

The unknown schooner reported ashore at Indian river, proves to be the Carrie M. Rich. She was in a bad position at latest accounts, with cargo washing ashore.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Manlius, from Matanzas, with sugar, was ashore yesterday five miles above Misspillion creek, Delaware.

Schr S. V. W. Simmons, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr Wm. Butman, Smart, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, from Bath for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 25th inst.

Schrs Sarah J. Fort, Fort, hence for Salem, and M. L. Vankirk, Walker, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst.

Schr Tennessee, Creed, at Savannah 24th inst. from Philadelphia, reports that on the 19th, off Hatteras, in a NW. gale, stove boat, lost cutwater, stove galley, and sustained other slight damage.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SENATOR TWEED'S BETRAYAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

From the N. Y. World.

The long-avowed purpose and the reiterated pledges of the Democratic party to restore self-government to New York city constitute as definite and binding an obligation as a political party can anyhow contract.

Senator Tweed, because that self-government was in the way to become honest and frugal, and his own corrupt power likely to crumble, chose to repudiate that obligation, frustrate his party's purpose and violate its pledge. In the presence of a Democratic caucus, he went through the formula of denying the guilt of this treachery. He might as well deny having shared the profits of chair-making for the armories, or plastering for the county court house.

Senator Tweed is guilty of this betrayal of the Democratic party, and guilty, too, with aggravating circumstances. His treachery was in triplicate, and each part bore witness to the existence of the other two parts. He betrayed his party's pledge and the contract with the people. He betrayed the people of the city, so long a prey to his spoiling. He betrayed his associates in the Senate.

Those Senators, to constrain his necessary vote, went to the outermost limit of concession and compromise; they softened almost unjustifiably the rigor of the reformation which they had undertaken to make. Every concession was at Senator Tweed's solicitation. Every departure from the most Democratic and thorough-going reform was to avert the threatened peril of his opposing vote in the Senate. By these concessions his pledge to vote for the remainder of reform was procured. His vote in the Senate kept the word of promise to the ear; his work in the Assembly broke it to the hope of those who thought the man's word worth taking in evidence of his intentions. Proof of his premeditated treachery to his associate Senators leaps to the eyes.

When the effect of the ring and radical alliance on Tuesday was clear to its concocters; when, instead of disintegrating and demoralizing the reform Democracy, it was plainly consolidating and inspiriting them—the first move of Senator Tweed to meet that unforeseen contingency betrayed and revealed him. Here was the man who had extorted concessions; the man who had constrained every modification of the reforms of the Young Democracy; the pleader for time for this abuse, the beggar for mercy yet a little while to that corruption, before he had time to bethink himself of his unconscious self-betrayal announcing to the reporter of the *World* and to the reporters of other city journals that he is pregnant with a truly pure and virtuous charter, such as neither the still-born Frear charter, nor the defeated Compromise charter, nor the secluded Huckleberry charter, could any or all of them pretend to be. Why was his virtue not put to use in improving the Tweed compromise charter, instead of worsening it—smoothing the way for a solid Republican vote and a partial Democratic vote against it.

"When the Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be;"

—but this promise of a Tweed virtuous charter on top of a charter compromised out of its pristine virtue to get Tweed's needful vote, disclosed that

"the devil a monk was he"

when expecting *himself* to get well by defeating all charter reform and maintaining ring and radical rule over this metropolis. This treachery to Senators Norton, Creamer, and Genet is of a kind which men with red blood in their veins do not forget. It is too dishonest to be forgiven, too insulting to be overlooked; and if it barbs political with personal hostilities, nobody need regret it overmuch who desires politics to be better than a game with loaded dice and packed cards.

But Senator Tweed's treachery to this city, by increasing whose taxes he has become "one of its heaviest tax-payers," inspires a resentment which every honest Democrat in New York will share with their faithful representatives in the Senate and Assembly. Here we are, plundered by him and such as him in all open and public, in all private and dishonest ways. He thrives on percentages of pilfering, grows rich on the distributed dividends of rascality. His extortions are as boundless in their sum as in their ingenuity. Streets unopened profit him; streets opened put money in his purse. Paving an avenue with a poultice increases his wealth. His rapacity, like the trunk of an elephant, with equal skill twists a fortune out of the Broadway widening and picks up dishonest pennies in the Bowery. And the system which shields, fosters, and prolongs him and his rapacious tribe he refuses to reform altogether, or consents to reform in part only long enough to betray those who believed his word.

Therein lies Senator Tweed's betrayal of the Democracy of the State. For the first time in nearly a quarter of a century the three departments of legislative power are ours. The system which environs with multiplied securities rapacity like Tweed's and rottenness like Smith's has hitherto been justly chargeable to the party then in power. Senator Tweed, by his treachery, has organized and effected the apparent and seeming transfer of responsibility for the ring and radical commissions, misgovernment, rottenness, and rapacity, from the radical party to the Democratic party. Street Commissioner, Supervisor, State Senator, and Grand Sachem of Tammany—it needed all his powers and positions to accomplish this almost fatal betrayal of the Democracy.

There is one way in which this responsibility can be thrown back where it belongs, upon the Republican party, in alliance with whom Senator Tweed accomplished his treachery. There is one way, too, in which the government of New York may yet be reformed. 1. By the solid vote of every country Democrat for the reform measures which the anti-ring Senators and Assemblymen will soon agree upon. 2. By the recognized and conspicuous repudiation of Tweed and his treachery in Tammany's indorsement of the Senators who have openly and manfully contended for reform.

SOUTHERN WOMEN VS. MULATTOES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

A recent number of the *Atlantic Monthly* contains a reminiscence of the war, of which the sole point and wit consist in an illustration of how certain Southern women disliked the officers of colored regiments, and were in revenge tricked into kissing a mulatto. Even if the merit of the story had authorized its publication, we must censure it and all others of its class as unwise and ill-judged in the extreme. The writers who are guilty of these ebullitions of petty spleen, so many of which find their way into our leading magazines, have but a low conception of the meaning of the war, and the reason why it was undertaken. The masses of Northern men, whether educated or mere laborers, who watered Southern battle-fields with their life's blood, did it not to recapture the mouths of Mississippi, not to bring back the revenue of the cotton States, nor yet because they feared the projected new empire as a neighbor, which was to embrace Cuba and Mexico. They did it to preserve to the world an absolutely free government; the union and combined action of many peoples in the name of liberty; the nation which was to stand in the van of humanity to lead and to develop it.

But what Union is this which they have left us, if it implies a community of interest in trade and commerce, and utter social disintegration, incessant bickering, murderous hate? It is not the wealth of a nation any more than of an individual which gives her permanent rank among her peers; it is the breadth of culture, of enlightenment, the unity of high aims among her people, the lofty tone and temper of her social and domestic life. That the war should have engendered bitter animosities, violent prejudices, narrow and bigoted views, was only to be expected. It was an almost fatal remedy for a mortal disease; naturally, the body is left feverish and full of morbid humors. But the man who mistakes these local antipathies and sickly dislikes for patriotism, surely must have gone into the war with most ignoble motives. It was, by the way, the non-fighting part of the nation on both sides who lowered the cause into virulent personal hatreds; the soldier who went nearest to the battle's front was most ready to recognize in his foe a brother whose opinion differed from his own. We urge again and again upon our readers that it is from the North the country should demand, now, coolness, good sense, charitable judgment, and the cordial offer of reconciliation. It belongs to the brave victor first to hold out the hand, and not sting like a venomous insect his conquered foe, by gibes such as is this story. Let us have done with squabbles and jeers; they belong to boys who cannot comprehend the meaning of the struggle, but not to grave and thoughtful men.

The North and South, through counter emigration, are likely in the next twenty years to become more closely interfused than ever before. Their interests will be the same to a degree that was not possible in the days of slavery. Are they to remain two separate peoples by virtue of the old feud? Is it to be a repetition of the history of the Normans and Saxons, the Castilians and Moors? It is in the upper strata of society the fusion will begin. There is a Freemasonry between men and women of education and gentle breeding; it gives liberality and breadth of view. The officer of the colored regiment who held a place which the North held most honorable, if his good sense and culture had equalled his loyalty, would have been able to look on the other side of the shield and have readily comprehended how to a Southern woman he would appear her personal foe. We have little fear but that among the educated order the Union will soon become a reality in the relations of daily life, as it is politically. It is from the other and larger classes, whose knowledge is confined principally to the ways and means of earning their bread and butter, and who have never had leisure to study any opinions on higher subjects than those of their daily calling, that long and persistent antagonism is to be dreaded. States cannot, perhaps, be saved without the sword; but once saved, it is the office of all wise men to apply the healing ointment to make the State a unit: a living healthy body moving in harmony, not a diseased mass of warring members.

A COLORED ORGANIZATION.

From the Beaver Radical.

The colored men of Philadelphia are debating the propriety of an independent political organization, Republican in principle, but which shall maintain and protect them in their proper status in the Republican party.

While the fifteenth amendment has become part of our organic law, and as such is acquiesced in and submitted to by all—even the Democracy—it is not to be forgotten that it owes its efficacy to Congress and the State Legislatures, not to the people. Just, humane, and wise as it is, all the strength of a new and popular administration was required to unite the representatives of the Republican party in its support. In Pennsylvania, especially, the naked question of impartial suffrage, submitted to a direct vote of the people, would have been negatived by a decisive majority. It would have been negatived because a respectable fraction of the dominant party is so imbued with the old-time pride of caste and prejudice of color, that it was ready to unite with the Democracy to prevent the advancement of the negro. And the Democratic party, whatever may be the present utterances of its leaders, was unitedly and bitterly hostile. The colored people should accept the situation and disembarrass their true friends of the complications which must inevitably follow their separate organization. They should recognize the existence of an adverse sentiment, which is only latent because it has no opportunity or occasion profitably to manifest itself. They should make haste slowly, that their advancement may be certain, merge with Republicans, and base their claims to office and preferment upon the merits of their individuals, not upon their ability to deliver or withhold a given number of votes. If they do not, it will be all the worse for them and for the Republican party.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF PARTIES.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The *Argus* whistles to keep its courage up. It cannot deny that a fearful tornado is sweeping over the Democratic camping ground, threatening to tear up much besides huckleberry bushes. The hurricane prevails, but, it says, "the Governor stands high above these storms, calm in the midst of this confusion and serene in his high office." It may be so; but the wind is howling fearfully about his mansion, nevertheless; and it is said the demon which rides upon the storm will not be appeased until ruin and desolation is wrought there, also. Let the hurricane roar, screams the *Argus*; it will soon be over. It "inspires no fear in us." It may be so; but is nobody to be hurt? O, yes, our neighbor answers, "Individual reputations and influence may be lost, in the collisions of the hour, and cliques go down in disaster." Who are those "individuals," and where are these "cliques?" Are they not the guiding minds of the Democracy, the embodiment of its party power? Are they to go down, and the party "not lose its prestige or its strength?" Foolish hope!

It is well for the State that the Democratic party has unchecked control. The people can now see into whose hands they have committed power. A set of men, with greedy lust for patronage, place, and pelf, howl over the spoils, like ravenous wolves, and tear each other to pieces in their blind fury and jealous fear that rivals will get more than themselves. Does the *Argus* think the people will behold this spectacle with any other feeling than that of extreme disgust? It says it "would be ready to go to the trial of the political issue, before the people at once, if necessary, without fear of the result." Has any one doubted its courage, or challenged it to the electoral test? No; its exclamation is prompted by the very fear it disclaims. It seeks to quiet its own apprehensions. It is startled from its fanciful dream of security in nervous alarm, and tries "soothing syrup" to recompose itself to sleep. But in the medicine bottles of the wigwam soothing syrups are unknown. More powerful and deadly doses are being there prepared. Sleep is to be secured, but it is the sleep of death. *Argus* quackery will not answer. And when the "braves" are killed, where will the tribe be?

There is no such thing as visiting upon individuals or cliques the responsibility of party misdeeds. The Democrcy are in power in this State, because of the wrongs of a very few Republicans. The Republican party has always been sound in its desire, commendable in its aspiration, and wise in its purpose. But a few individuals—not enough to constitute a "clique"—have brought upon that party temporary reverse. The offense of the Democratic party is of far greater gravity. Not only cliques, but party organizations, have abused their trust—not only individuals, but powerful combinations, actuated by selfish ambition, are pushing for control. It is not the defection of a few unworthy members which has alarmed our contemporary, but the fierce struggle of rival and powerful chieftains for political control. The fact that so disgraceful a contest is being waged is sufficient evidence of the demoralization and corruption of the Democracy, and seals its doom!

PHILO-PIEGANTHROPY.

From the Chicago Tribune.

It is related of the late Senator Fessenden that, in one of those protracted, soul-vexing conference committees at the end of a long session of Congress, when everybody's patience was badly worn out, some small-minded antagonist, who had been harassing him, and whom he had snubbed, remarked, with mock humility, "I suppose a cat may look at a king." "Yes," retorted Fessenden, "and a king may look at a cat." In the light of this precedent, there is, perhaps, no reason why Mr. Vincent Colyer, and his partners in the trade and business of Philo-Pieganthropy, should not look with all their might at General Sheridan. There is no doubt that General Sheridan needs a bigger enemy than the Piegans. It is a sort of defilement which no Regular Army officer seeks, or would touch if he could avoid it, to have anything to do with the wild tribes of Indians. While it is a disgrace irretrievable to permit ever so small a detachment to be waylaid, cut off, and overcome by them, it is an equal disgrace to demand any large number of men to deal with them, and a crowning infamy ever to punish them! If a settlement is massacred there is a demand for a new General. If no settlement is massacred, it is a proof that no General is needed. If the General retaliates on the savages, and punishes offenses on the frontier, it is suddenly discovered that the dead Indians were all "good Indians," though those who make and verify this discovery would sooner swim the Hellespont than give one of these "good Indians" a fair chance at their scalps. Altogether, therefore, Indian fighting is a field in which there is no glory and very little justice to be won. It is one which the army and all its officers would avoid if they consulted only their fame or comfort. But our frontier settlers demand protection. The pioneers of civilization and industry demand security. Even our prospecting miners have as good a right to hunt for gold as the Piegans have to hunt for buffalo. The pretended right of the Indians to hold large portions of our continent sacred to barbarism, is a *pseudo* claim which must give way before the march of civilization. If the Indians like civilization, well; if not, it cannot stop for them. Savage life consists simply in making crime the normal occupation of the people. This is all that distinguishes it from civilization. As we crush out savagery and crime among our own white people, so must we among the Indians. As General Sheridan says, the choice is simply this, "Shall we kill them, or shall they kill us?"

We believe that within the point of safety General Sheridan will show the Indians as much humanity as is consistent with duty. More would be inhumanity to the whites. It is barely possible that the Philo-Pieganthropists may have the audacity to approach the President, or the General of the Army, with a request for the removal of Sheridan; but, knowing him and trusting him as they do, as one of the ablest soldiers the army ever produced, there would seem to be but one answer which would befit such an application. That would be to direct the servant to show the Philo-Pieganthropists to the door.

THE DAY OF RETRIBUTION.

From the Savannah Republican.

There is one solemn, grand fact that stands out in the history of the world, in all ages and countries, from the beginning of the creation till the present time. It is that no people were ever trampled upon who did not, sooner or later, turn and rend their oppressors. It is a fact, too, founded in the very nature of man and the laws of eternal justice and right. Men have an inherent right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and any trespass thereupon is a violation of the great fundamental law of humanity, and in the economy of God has its punishment, always fully commensurate with, oftentimes exceeding, the crime. And in the sight of Heaven and earth the retribution is just. The oppressor is the wrong-doer, and upon his head alone rests the guilt.

We are stating history, not uttering threats. We do it, too, with a pacific intent—to warn the wicked men of the present day of a catastrophe ahead, the sad details of which we contemplate with as profound an emotion of horror as themselves. As friends of right and of peace we hold up the lesson for the instruction and guidance of those men of our country who, from the love of power or pelf, have made the fatal mistake of supposing that, under the protection of a heartless Government, they can wrong and trample upon their fellow-men with impunity. It cannot be done. Heaven never yet allowed the crime to go unpunished. The whole pathway of history is strewn with the wrecks of those who, in pursuit of self, forgot its teachings, and in the delirium of fancied success hurried on to a disastrous fate.

How much reason we have for this text and comment in the movements of parties and the condition of our unhappy country to-day, it is unnecessary to say. The complaints of our wronged countrymen fill the air, and the lamentations of the oppressed are wafted on every breeze that blows from the stricken South. Though crushed to earth and the sport of tyrants and knaves, she is not "voiceless in her woe." By day and by night, her prayer ascends against stranger wrongs and parricidal hands. She prays for deliverance and peace, and, in the exercise of an exalted faith, feels that she prays not in vain. The star of hope, indeed, has already appeared. The very excesses and drunken triumphs of her enemies have raised up for her friends in every State and hamlet in the land—true, brave-hearted men, who, seeing the wave of despotism extending, feel that its augmenting and remorseless circumference may engulf them all in one common ruin. They begin to fear—and not without cause—that their liberties, too, are unsafe, and, unless all signs shall prove false, the day is not distant when the good and true throughout the land will rise as one man to break the sword that threatens to enslave them, and crush the hand that wields it. Heaven grant that the struggle may be a peaceful one!

WINES AND LIQUORS.

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CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

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H. MUHR & SON,
NO. 158 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc. etc.
Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States.
Price list sent on application. 3 5 1m*

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Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 2§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.
TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
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COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways to Remove Certain Paving Stones.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to remove for the use of the city all paving stone from such part or parts of Coates street and Landing avenue as may be included within the limits of the Park, and deposit the same in the city yards most convenient to the streets requiring repairs.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-sixth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870.)

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Change the Place of Holding the Elections in the Eighth Division of the Twentieth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the place of holding the elections in the Eighth Division of the Twentieth Ward be and the same is hereby changed from premises No. 11 Amity street to premises No. 20 Amity street, the former place being no longer available for election purposes.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-sixth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION To Approve of Contract for the Erection of School Building in the Twenty-sixth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the contract made by George Brinkworth with the city, dated March 17, 1870, for the erection of a school building, southeast corner of Seventeenth and Christian streets, in the Twenty-sixth ward, for the sum of thirty-three thousand eight hundred dollars, be and the same is hereby approved; and that Benjamin H. Brown and George Woelpper, the sureties therefor, be and they are also hereby approved.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-sixth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 29 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage,
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue. 3§

INSURANCE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA—STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, on the 30th day of December, 1869.

State of New York, County of New York, ss:—

Be it remembered, that on this 21st day of March, A. D. 1870, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared HENRY B. HYDE, Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society upon the 30th day of December, A. D. 1869:—

And I further certify, that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Equitable Life Assurance Society on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of Ten Million dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the Statement. I further certify, that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this 21st day of March, A. D. 1870.
(Signed) THOMAS L. THORNELL,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania in New York.

First:—	
Capital stock	$100,000·00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	100,000·00
Second:—	
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the company	1,556,081·92
Cash on hand	27 055·95
Cash in Banks, specifying the bank (National Bank of Commerce, Metropolitan National Bank.)	444,735·00
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	443,124·80
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	5,716,707·35
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	....
AMOUNT OF STOCKS OWNED BY THE COMPANY, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value	$1,322,735·65

	Par.	Market value.
U. S. 6s of 1881	$60,000	$72,660·00
" 5-20s	575,150	670,064·65
N. Y. State Stocks	120,000	134,400·00
" City "	189,000	193,500·00
Brooklyn "	136,000	144,160·00
Tennessee 6s	20,000	12,400·00
Virginia 6s	31,800	17,808·00
Alabama 8s	65,000	67,842·00
Sharertown Bonds	10,000	9,900·00

AMOUNT OF STOCKS held by the Company as collateral security for LOANS, with the amount loaned on each kind of Stock, its par and market value	$203,100·00

	Par.	Market.	Amount Loaned.
U. S. 5-20s	$160,000	$183,200	$159,300
U. S. 6s of 1881	27,000	31,860	27,000
N. Y. State stocks	10,000	10,980	10,000
Brooklyn City 7 per ct. stock	2,000	2,120	1,800
N. Y. Life and Trust Co.	5,000	10,000	5,000

	$9,713,550·82
Interest on investments due and unpaid	....
Accrued interest not yet due	50,781·51
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value	....
Deferred premiums of the year	706,925·00
Premiums due and secured, with interest	12,907·90
Cash deposited with Government of Canada	16,659·19
Office furniture, est	10,000·00
Total assets	$10,510,824·42
Third:—	
Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	165,000·00
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon	60,000·00
Amount of losses resisted by the Company	10,000·00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	None.
Amount of money borrowed, and the nature and amount of the security given	None.
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	None.
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	9,250,000
Fourth:—	
Amount of cash premiums received	$5,769,294·77
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums	All cash.
Amount of premiums earned	5,769,294·77
Interest received from investments	499,097·58
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources	None.
Fifth:—	
Amount of losses paid during the year	$1,183,725
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	....
Amount of return premiums, whether paid or unpaid	....
Amount of dividends declared during year	1,242,453·45
Amount of dividends paid	1,242,453·45
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the company	819,205·97
Amount of losses due and unpaid	....
Amount of taxes paid by the company	40,511·93
Amount of other expenses and expenditures	168,208·49
Amount of promissory notes originally forming the capital of the company	None.
Amount of said notes held by the company as part of, or the whole of, the capital thereof	None.
Par and market value of the company's stock per share. Par value $100 per share; market value not quotable.	
Amount paid for purchased policies	123,064·78
Amount paid for annuities	1,398 61

New business in 1869, $50,492,941, exceeding by over $12,000,000 the new business of any other company.

BETTS & REGISTER,
General Agents,
3 26 6t if No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,
Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19§

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.
WM. H. HAMILTON,
JOHN CARROW,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,
LEVI P. COATS,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,
CHARLES P. BOWER,
JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
PETER ARMBRUSTER,
M. H. DICKINSON,
PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER,
3 5§ Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

MUTUAL	(23 months)	1092
NEW YORK	(18 months)	1081
MANHATTAN	(17 months)	953
KNICKERBOCKER	(20 months)	669
EQUITABLE	(17 months)	886

During the 21 months of its existence the
ASBURY
HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,
INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware,
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·00
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Theophilus Paulding,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William C. Houston,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvain,
J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	32,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,196
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G.
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,
Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman,
Clement A. Griscom,
William Brockie.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson,
William H. Rhawn,
William M. Seyfert,
John F. Smith,
Nathan Hilles,
George A. West,
Robert Pearce,
John Kessler, Jr.,
Edward B. Orne,
Charles Stokes,
John W. Everman,
Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 $524,365·1

DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benj. T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown,
J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
Wm. G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
3 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The number of new patients registered at the Howard Hospital during the year ending March 1, 1870. was 7119.

—Drs. E. Eshelman, John E. Spencer, John S. Boyd, D. Davis, and —— McElroy were yesterday elected resident physicians of the Almshouse.

—Mrs. Caphound has been committed by Alderman Kerr to answer the charge of arson, in setting fire to the premises No. 431 N. Eighth street, on last Saturday evening.

—The trial of skill between the steamers of the Good Intent and Resolution Fire Companies came off in Camden yesterday. The steamer of the former company was disabled in the contest. The Resolution was declared the winner.

—Charters have recently been granted for organizing the following Councils of the Order of United American Mechanics:—Pocahontas Council, No. 225; Coal City Council, No. 226; Wilkesbarre Council, No. 227; Chambersburg Council, No. 228; Scranton, No. 229; Newberry, No. 230, and Bainbridge Council.

—The annual report of the Philadelphia City Institute shows that during the past year 9448 books were taken out of the library, an increase over the preceding year of nearly 2000 volumes, or 26 per cent. On the 8th of last November a night school of the Institute was opened by the permission of the Board of Controllers of the Public Schools in the Northwest Grammar School, Henry B. Whittington acting as principal, and kept open sixty nights. The number of pupils registered and in attendance during the term was 441. The average attendance per night was 160; the greatest on any one night, 229. The ages of the pupils ranged from 12 to 60 years; the average age 20 years.

—The steamship Tonawanda, of the Southern mail line, left this port on Saturday for Savannah, Ga., and encountered a terrific storm when about fifty miles this side of Cape Hatteras. The wind blew a hurricane and the rain came down in torrents, rendering it almost impossible for the vessel to be worked. In the midst of the storm, about 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, the motion of the ship caused a displacement of the boilers, breaking off the steampipe, and at once filling the fire and engine room with steam, and driving the firemen and engineers from their posts to the spar deck, one or two of them being slightly scalded. The Chief Engineer at once rallied the men, leading them back again, and at the same time a donkey engine was used to throw water into the ship. Reaching the fire-room, the live coals were hauled out from the furnace into the water, which by this time was of sufficient depth to extinguish them, and by extraordinary effort and courage the vessel was prevented from taking fire.

—Early last evening, a fire was discovered in Greenly's tobacco factory at Eighth and Mountain streets, in the First Ward. Fortunately it was discovered in time to prevent it extending and but little damage was done.

—Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, smoke was discovered issuing from a storehouse in the rear of No. 118 South Delaware avenue, occupied by Messrs. Koons, Brother & Co., dealers in provisions. Upon the place being entered, the fire was seen to be on the second floor, and before it could be checked it had spread to the third and fourth floors, destroying or greatly damaging a large stock of cheese and a number of bags of peanuts. The storehouse fronting on the avenue is chiefly occupied by the firm above named. Messrs. Isaac B. Benners & Co., dealers in fruit, have the first floor. All the damage in this building was to the stock by water, and the loss in both storehouses is covered by insurance. The rear building is owned by Mr. Joseph R. Evans. About a quarter to 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in Greenly's tobacco factory, at Eighth and Mountain streets, which had been on fire early in the evening, and the flames spreading rapidly through the structure it was burned out before their progress could be arrested. There was some machinery and considerable stock on hand, and the loss has been roughly estimated at $8000.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111⅝.

—Secretary Boutwell is in favor of giving Baltimore an Assistant Treasurer.

—Colonel Taylor's majority in the Fifth Pennsylvania district is given in Mr. Cessna's report as 72.

—The time for the ratification of the San Domingo treaty has been extended for thirty days from to-day.

—A resolution that Canada purchase Alaska and the State of Maine has passed the British Columbia Legislature.

—From the resolute bearing of the miners at a meeting at Pottsville, on Saturday, there is now no doubt that work will be suspended on April 1.

—Twelve men were frozen to death in the northwestern part of Iowa during the storm of the 15th inst. Six others, it is feared, met a similar fate.

—The Ways and Means Committee have struck from the Funding bill the clause permitting the exchange of greenbacks for four cent. bonds.

—Last evening's proceedings in the House at Harrisburg were of the most disgraceful character, bills being rushed through on the mere reading of their titles.

—It is proposed by the friends of the San Domingo treaty that a Congressional commission be sent to the island to examine into its desirability for annexation.

—The great Democratic meeting did not come off in New York last night, the Tammany Society closing their hall, fearing a disturbance. Indeed, as it was, only the presence of a strong force of police preserved the peace, so evidently were the roughs bent on mischief. An indignation meeting was held by the Young Democracy. During the afternoon the Tammany sachems met, and appointed a committee to try and restore harmony between the opposing factions.

Foreign Affairs.

—Both the University crews are in wretched form.

—Lopez is still leading the Brazilian troops a weary dance.

—Prince Bonaparte's acquittal is much commented on in London.

—Ollivier submitted to the French Senate, yesterday, a project based upon Napoleon's recent letter.

—Transatlantic steamers sailing from Liverpool have been ordered to take a southerly course, to avoid itebergs.

—A California paper chronicles with satisfaction the fact that the State Senate has rejected a bill to create a Democratic Vaccinator-General of the Chinese at $10 a head—or arm.

—Bostonians suggest a grand tea-party on the centennial anniversary of the day on which the tea was thrown overboard, to which all native-born Bostonians shall be invited.

—Speaking of the Albany free soup-house the *Journal* of that city gives the following statistics for Tuesday:—"Visitors, 10; number in family, 1960." They apparently have large families at the State capital.

INCONSISTENCIES.

For The Evening Telegraph.

When will our prominent writers and orators, loving *peace* as they profess to do, be consistent?

The *Press* said a few days since, advocating the Coolie bill:—"If the children of the soldiers of this war are neglected, dishonored—their labor contracted out—*whence will come the soldiers of the next war?*"

Let no child be neglected. But the reason assigned is in the interest of war, the fruitful cause of destitute orphans, and to speak of the "next war," and by predicting and preparing for it, it is hastened and made imminent. Rather say take such good care of the children that we educate them to believe deadly force should never be resorted to, and war will be rendered impossible.

Last evening our Academy of Music was filled with a delighted audience, justly appreciating our good and true friends in the temperance cause, Governor Geary, Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States, General O. O. Howard, and D. P. Newman, D. D.

That we may rise to a higher degree of enlightenment and Christianity I refer to some unfortunate passages in the remarks of each speaker:—

Vice-President Colfax said:—"If you wish to strengthen the military arm of the country embrace the divine cause of temperance."

Now, intemperance makes wars and intemperance upholds armies, and if temperance is "to strengthen the military arm of the country," it is a moral agent doing an immoral work, for it would uphold that system which subverts the ten commandments, the beatitudes and the teachings and example of Jesus Christ. Let us hope that the spread of temperance will render war so unpopular that it will be impossible and the "military arm" unnecessary.

Governor Geary introduced General Howard as the "Christian soldier," words strongly paradoxical; for if a "Christian," he is a follower of Christ, and Christ denounced war and every semblance of war; and if a "soldier," he is in league with man wounding and man killing. Let these two words never be used together except in mockery of our boastful Christianity.

Then Howard, so noble in his work for the freedmen, opened with those glowing words, "Love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself," and it caused a close inquiry whether the profession of a soldier accorded practice with precept.

Far be it from me to arraign unkindly the honesty of purpose of those who lived up to their highest convictions of duty, even in engaging in war, for without charity we are poor indeed, but there are times when a word may be fitly spoken, and I do it now for good.

General Howard had been in the army, and had influenced others to engage in that which I cannot but conceive to be antagonistic to the teachings of that Book from which he quoted, and which also enjoins upon us:—"Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you," etc., injunctions incompatible with burning towns, tearing off the limbs of human beings, cutting off supplies of water, and shooting and stabbing unto death.

Next a reverend, D. P. Newman, D. D., of Washington, spoke, and although a minister, he thought to compliment the soldier by saying "he carried the sword in one hand and the Cross in the other." Oh! how swiftly the thought was presented to me that it would be appropriate then to whisper, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

This "sword," the emblem of hate, torture, and death to some poor creature, and this "Cross," the emblem of love, forgiveness, and immortal life to all. One hand using the weapon of destruction, protecting oneself by killing a brother, the other saving and self-sacrificing, by suffering rather than causing suffering, and dying rather than killing.

How can the advocate of the New Testament utter such sentiments? He spoke beautifully when he said the mother taught her children "not to lie, not to steal, not to kill," and yet I could not help thinking, and my love for the right will not permit me to withhold the thought that the frequent and perhaps unguarded prestige given to that system which is full of lying, stealing, and killing, especially when given by eminent statesmen, philanthropists, and ministers, is destroying the home teachings and is a sad mistake, and one which I trust time and serious reflection will cure; and were it not that I feel these friends of temperance to be so good and true that they accept criticism kindly, and that it may open the eyes of professing Christendom to the real principle of "peace on earth," I should regret expressing these convictions of my heart. A. H. S.

Philadelphia, 3d mo. 26th, 1870.

NEW JERSEY M. E. CONFERENCE.

Thirty-fourth Annual Session—Fifth Day's Proceedings.

LONG BRANCH, March 28.—The conference was called to order at the usual hour, the Bishop presiding.

J. S. Heisler reported that the Treasurer of the Conference Missionary Society had received the full amount collected, and asked permission to pay it over to the Treasurer of the parent society, which was granted.

S. W. Thomas addressed the conference in relation to arrangements which had been made by which the preachers could procure their tracts from Philadelphia when it was inconvenient to get them from New York.

H. M. Brown moved that the tract money usually paid over to the Treasurer in New York be paid, if the preachers find it more convenient so to do, to the Treasurer of the Tract Society in Philadelphia, which was agreed to.

S. E. Post, Treasurer of the Conference Educational Society, reported that the collections for the past year amounted to $1035·72, and requested the conference to order the annuity to Dickinson College paid, and the balance turned over to the Educational Society, which was so ordered.

C. W. Heisley moved that a committee of five be appointed to make nominations for the usual Conference Boards of Trustees, which was carried, and J. Vansant, C. W. Heisley, S. M. Hudson, B. S. Sharp, and E. Green were nominated and elected as that committee.

At 12 M. the conference adjourned.

A FATAL LEAP.

A Delirious Patient Jumps from the Top of a House and Kills Himself.

William Morgan, of Oakland, Clinton county, Ohio, has for some time been a patient in Dr. Williams' Ophthalmic Hospital, north of and adjoining Washington Park, on Elm street. Recently he has been afflicted with erysipelas in addition to his eye disease. On Saturday night he grew delirious, and was with some difficulty kept in his bed. The nurse had got him pretty well quieted by 10 o'clock Saturday night. Half an hour later, when the nurse was occupied in a distant part of the ward, his back to the patient, the latter stole from his cot, crept softly to the south window, opened it, and bounded into the park. None of the patients who witnessed the scene had the least surmise of the delirious man's intention until it was too late to counteract it. He was hopelessly hurt by the fall from the second story to the ground. The attendant had him conveyed to the Cincinnati Hospital, where he died an hour after midnight.

VOX POPULI.

Brooklyn Assemblyman Burned in Effigy—Sold Out for $7500.

The reception of the Brooklyn Assemblymen who voted against the New York city charter was anything but flattering on their return home on Saturday. Those who were conveniently absent when the vote was taken were viewed in the same light, and were roundly abused wherever they made their appearance in public. One of them had a placard pinned to his coat tail bearing the inscription "Sold for $7500," which afforded no little amusement about City Hall square. Another was burned in effigy at the intersection of Myrtle and Franklin avenues. A placard attached to the figure was labelled "Sold us out for $7500." A large crowd of men and boys made themselves jolly over the destruction of the "man of straw." The bolters, one and all, had a very hard time of it, and yesterday kept away from the places they usually frequent on their return from Albany.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5·49	MOON RISES	4·59
SUN SETS	6·21	HIGH WATER	0·11

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. TATHAM, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
D. C. MCCAMMON,

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bremen	Havre	New York	Mar.	5
Bellona	London	New York	Mar.	9
Atalanta	London	New York	Mar.	12
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Mar.	12
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Mar.	12
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York v B.	Mar.	15
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Mar.	16
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Mar.	19
Java	Liverpool	New York	Mar.	19

FOR EUROPE.

Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Mar.	29
China	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	30
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	30
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Mar.	31
Australia	New York	Glasgow	April	2
Bellona	New York	London	April	2
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April	2
Lafayette	New York	Havre	April	2
Rheia	New York	Bremen	April	2
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	April	2
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	April	2
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool v. H.	April	5
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	April	6
Hansa	New York	Bremen	April	7
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	April	9
Donau	New York	Bremen	April	9
Atalanta	New York	London	April	9
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	April	13

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Mar.	31
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Mar.	31
City of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc.	April	2
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	April	2
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	April	2
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	April	6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Wanderer, Ricketts, San Andreas, S. S. Scattergood & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamer Concord, Norman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Bark J. E. Chase, Davis, 13 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Brig John Welsh, Jr., Munday, 6 days from Sagua, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh. Left in port brig Herald, hence, and brig Ocean Belle, both loading for Philadelphia. Sailed in company with brig J. B. Kirby, for Philadelphia, and schr Argus Eye for New York, and seven other vessels, names unknown.

Brig Lewis Clark, Bartlett, 15 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons. Was 10 days north of Hatteras, with very heavy head winds.

Br. schr Susan Vittere, Cole, 39 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to A. F. Damon. 19th inst., lat. 34 45, long. 72 51, encountered a terrific gale, with severe squalls, sea breaking over the vessel and washing away part of the bulwarks; shipped much water, and the vessel being in a perilous position, part of the cargo was thrown overboard.

Schr Jane Hall, Bailey, 2 days from Chincoteague, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Garnet, Marshall, 1 day from Lewes, Del., with wood to captain.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 2 days from Dover, Del., with railroad ties to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

BELOW.

Barks John Bright, from Liverpool, and F. Reck, from Bremen.

AT THE BREAKWATER.

Brig Planet, from Cardenas, and schr Ontara, from Havana.

RETURNED.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, hence (26th inst.), for Savannah, returned to port yesterday afternoon, and reports that on the morning of the 27th, 10 miles north of Chincoteague, encountered very heavy SE. gales, which caused the ship to spring a leak, and shifted her boiler, breaking her check valve completely off; the ship was hove to for 12 hours, when the wind shifted, and the vessel put back, running 7 miles under canvas while the engineer was making temporary repairs to enable her to get back to port.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, March 28.—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, March 28.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Iowa, A. J. Taylor, J. H. Wethey, and St. James, all with coal for New York.

Charles French, with coal, for Bridgeport.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, hence, at Richmond 26th inst.

Bark Providence, Coalfleet, sailed from Hamburg 12th inst., for England.

Brig G. F. Geery, Conklin, hence for Cienfuegos, was spoken 24th inst. off Hatteras.

Schr Bramhall, Hamilton, from Portland for Philadelphia, at New York 27th inst.

Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, at Baltimore 26th inst., from Wilmington, N. C.

Schrs Ruth Halsey, hence for Salem; Hamburg, hence for Norwich; and Foam, from Trenton for do., at New London 25th inst.

Schrs J. H. Bartlett, J. S. Welden, and R. S. Wilson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 25th instant.

Schrs A. Tirrell, Atwood, from Lanesville, and Malabar, McCarthy, from Belfast, Me., both for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 26th inst.

Schr Kate V. Edwards, Allen, hence, at Norwich 23d inst.

Schrs Kenduskeag, Wyatt, and Henry Allen, Tatem, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 25th instant.

Schr Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 25th inst.

Schrs M. A. Whitney, Hill, hence for Dighton; Katie McPherson, Stone, hence for Boston; Julia A. Pratt, Reed, from Boston for Philadelphia; John Crockford, Davis; M. A. Predmore, Hart; and Maria Monson, Gage, from Providence for do., at New York 26th inst.

Schr L. A. Babcock, Smith, hence, at Boston 26th instant.

Schr Alex. Young, Young, at Jacksonville 21st inst. from Savannah.

Schr Quickstep, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 16th inst.

Schr J. R. Clements, Cranmer, hence, at Norfolk 25th inst.

Schr Chris. Lozier, Staples, from Newport for Philadelphia, at New York 26th inst.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUIST'S GARDEN MANUAL AND ALMANAC for 1870 contains one hundred and twenty pages of useful information to country residents, distributed gratuitously from
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS.—Market Gardeners or Private Families who desire the most improved Seeds should purchase their supplies at
BUIST'S SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET St., above Ninth.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND GARDEN TOOLS.—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Seed Sowers, Churns, Garden and Field Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Railroad and Garden Wheelbarrows; Hay, Straw, and Fodder Cutters, all at reduced prices. Call and examine our stock
ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWER.—This is the most improved hand machine made, and is just the article needed by all who have grass to cut. It can be operated by a lady without fatigue. Price $28, and every Mower warranted. Sold by
ROBERT BUIST, Jr.,
SEED WAREHOUSE,
3 17 1m Nos. 922 and 924 MARKET Street.

GARDEN, FLOWER, AND FIELD Seeds, Extra Early, Dan O'Rourke, Carter's First Crop, Champion of England, Eugenie, and Blue Imperial Peas. For sale by
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
No. 805 MARKET Street.

ONION SETS, ASPARAGUS ROOTS, Rhubarb Roots, Grafting Wax, Mushroom Spawn, Early Rose, Early Mohawk, and Peach Blow Potatoes.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
No. 805 MARKET Street.

EARLY YORK, WINNINGSTADT, Flat Dutch, Drumhead, and other varieties of Cabbage, Seeds, Tomatoes, Egg Plant, Pepper, Lettuce, Radish Seeds, etc.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
3 19stuf6t No. 805 MARKET Street.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1870
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1870
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PENSACOLA LUMBER COMPANY, Manufacturers of Florida Yellow Pine Lumber, Flooring, Step Plank, Shipping Timber, Dimension Stuff of any length. Cargoes sawed with care by both gang and circular mills, and delivered to vessels in Pensacola Bay, or at any shipping port, at short notice.

Particular attention given to bills for shipment to Rio de Janeiro, River Plate, Valparaiso, Callao, Cuba, and Canary and Windward Islands.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LUMBER SOLD ON COMMISSION.
W. A. PARKE, Agent, New York,
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Office, No. 72 BEAVER Street. 3 28 6w

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4½.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER, ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY,
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.
INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.
Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.
Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.
Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.
Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law Wills, and Administration.
John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.
The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.
The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.
The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.
For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER,
2 9 Registrar.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH St.
A PRIMARY, ELEMENTARY AND FINISHING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN.
Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. [2 25lm

EDGEHILL SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
FOUR MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA.
NEXT SESSION BEGINS APRIL 4.
For Circulars apply to
3 21 tf T. W. CATTELL.

COAL.

PERCIVAL E. BELL. HEWSON NEAFIE
PERCIVAL E. BELL & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal,
DEPOT: No. 1326 North NINTH Street,
1 7§ West Side, below Master.
Branch Office, No. 407 RICHMOND Street.

PURE LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL FAMILY, FACTORY, AND BITUMINOUS COALS.
Large stock always on hand.
Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Streets
12 18 4m W. W. & G. D. HAINES.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 205

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1870.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of March, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled "An Ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Loan for the Erection of a Bridge across the River Schuylkill at Fairmount.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city corporation, from time to time, such sums of money as may be necessary to pay for the construction and erection of a bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount, not exceeding in the whole the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid, half-yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and certificates therefor, in the usual form of certificates of city loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the said loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated, out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued, shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for two weeks, the ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, March 24, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the erection of a bridge across the river Schuylkill at Fairmount." And the said clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils, after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall be made. 3 26 24t

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.

CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4, 1870.

In accordance with a Resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the third day of February, 1870, the annexed bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

To create a loan for the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground rents and mortgages," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE BUILDING OF A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER SCHUYLKILL AT SOUTH STREET, AND FOR THE PAYMENT OF GROUND RENTS AND MORTGAGES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—First. For the building of a bridge over the River Schuylkill at South street, eight hundred thousand dollars. Second. For the payment of ground rents and mortgages, seven hundred thousand dollars, for which interest not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum shall be paid half yearly on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of the said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of the City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, February 3, 1870, entitled "An ordinance to create a loan for the building of a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at South street, and for the payment of ground-rents and mortgages." And the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 3 25 24t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc.
EDGAR L. THOMSON,
Successor to SHARPE & THOMSON,
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ABSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBtained in New York, Indiana, Illinois, and other States, for persons from any State or Country, legal everywhere; desertion, drunkenness, non-support, etc., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. Business established fifteen years.
Address, M. HOUSE, Attorney,
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MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHAN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
JOHN E. COPE.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
PATTI'S FAREWELL.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces to the public in Philadelphia that the world-renowned Vocalist, universally acknowledged the Queen of the Concert Room,
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI,
will make (prior to her positive departure for California and South America) her last appearance in this city in
TWO GRAND PATTI CONCERTS,
ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
March 31 and April 1, at 8 o'clock,
And a Grand Gala
MATINEE ON SATURDAY, April 2, at 2 P. M.
Miss PATTI will be supported on this occasion by the great classic Pianist,
MONS. THEODORE RITTER;
the distinguished Violinist, J. F. PRUME; the favorite Tenor, HENRY SQUIRES; the great German Basso, JOSEF HERMANS.
Musical Director and Conductor........GEO. F. COLBY
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50c. extra; Family Circle, 50c.; Amphitheatre, 25c.; Proscenium Boxes, $15 and $20.
Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music, and at W. H. Boner's Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut St.
Steinway's Pianos used in all Patti Concerts. 3 24 8t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—On and after the FIRST DAY OF APRIL the Secretary' Office will be in the Academy. Entrance thereto will be by the west door, on LOCUST Street.
3 28 6t MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 29,
first appearance in America of
THE GERMAN BIOPLASTIC TROUPE
of male and female artists, brought to America by Professor Risley.
Also, the wondrous
LAURI FAMILY,
in their laughter-provoking pantomimes. The non-arrival of the steamer Pennsylvania, with dresses, etc. compelled the postponement of
OPENING NIGHT UNTIL TUESDAY.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 29,
second week of the eccentric Comedian,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who will appear in his new and highly successful play of
KIT, OR THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER,
an original drama of
AMERICAN WESTERN LIFE,
written by T. B. De Walden and Edward Spencer, expressly for Mr. Chanfrau.
KIT REDDING, aged twenty-five, a right smart chance of a man, fond of music and matrimony, and especially devoted to his "Little Allie," and the Arkansas Traveller, Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
LAST WEEK OF LOTTA.
LOTTA'S LAST NIGHTS.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, March 29,
Last night but four of
HEART'S EASE;
OR, WHAT'S MONEY WITHOUT?
LOTTA.............as.............MAY WYLDEROSE.
With Songs, Duetts, and Dances.
SATURDAY, LAST LOTTA MATINEE.
MONDAY NEXT, FROU-FROU.

AMATEURS' DRAWING-ROOM,
Seventeenth street, above Chesnut
TUESDAY, March 29.
FAREWELL OF THE FRENCH COMPANY.
BENEFIT OF M. AND MME. MOREAU.
To the general request,
FROU-FROU,
FROU-FROU.
Seats secured at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

AMATEURS' DRAWING-ROOM,
Seventeenth street, above Chesnut.
A LECTURE ON ACOUSTICS,
With experiments, by
DR. J. SOLIS COHEN,
Under the auspices of the
IRVING LITERARY INSTITUTE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 30, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—"Physical Beauties of Musical Sounds."
Tickets, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Sold at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.
HASSLER'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA in attendance from 7·30 P. M. 3 26 3t*

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING, ROBERT BUTLER; STAR PANTOMIME TROUPE.—The best Pantomimists in the world, Nicodemus and Smiths and Browns, "La Revelrie Diabolique," etc. Mad'lle De Rosa and Mad'lle La Rosa in Two New Ballets, etc.
Mad'lle De Rosa and Mad'lle La Rosa in two new Ballets.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
THIS EVENING, DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
GIGANTIC MINSTRELS OFFER GREAT BILL.
First Time—United States Mail.
First Time—Trials of a Bachelor.
First Time—Burlesque—Fisherman's Luck.
First Time—Scenes at the Continental.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled
ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING
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R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 16 6m

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDING. SIGNOR BLITZ, Jr.
SPHYNX. SPHYNX. SPHYNX.
MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, and CANARIES.
EVERY EVENING at 7½. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3.

THE PILGRIM.—
CONCERT HALL.
EVERY NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, 2·30 P. M.
3 28 6t 75c., 50c., 25c.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the propert of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 19

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN B. MURPHY & BROS.,
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, 1 4 1
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
1 30 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp§

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1870.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. We have now entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age* and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS.

THE death of this veteran soldier and patriot will create a profound sensation throughout the country. His career is reviewed at length on our first page.

THE ROW AMONG THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

SOME time ago the New York *World* proclaimed "war to the knife and the knife to the hilt" against a portion of its beloved Democratic brothers whom it classified as the Ring. It denounced the members of this Ring in the most vituperative terms, and freely accused them of all the crimes in the political calendar. We have little doubt that its strictures were in the main true, especially when we consider that they mean, when translated into plain English, that nearly every prominent Democratic office-holder in New York is an unmitigated rascal. Knaves though they be, however, they seem to be keen-witted and powerful enough to thwart the designs of their Democratic enemies, and they set a seal on their triumph yesterday by an official assertion of their supremacy in the citadel of the party. In vain did the Young Democracy, led by such pure reformers as John Morrissey, and cheered on by such immaculate and infallible writers as the editors of the New York *World*, plead for recognition from, or admittance into, the sacred precincts of Tammany Hall. Not only were its doors slammed in their faces, but a strong body of policemen were stationed in the vicinity to prevent the exercise of the burglarious talents of their assembled confederates, so that they were compelled to beat an ignominious retreat, and to avow themselves vanquished in the metropolis of Democratic majorities, as well as at the State capital. Senator Tweed, who is represented by the *World* as the embodiment of all that is vile and wicked in modern politics, has thus succeeded in gaining a substantial endorsement of his course at Albany, and the ruling spirits of the party repudiate the *World's* pretended programme of reform. They have bullied, cheated, levied, lied, and fattened upon spoils wrung from the tax-payers for years, and they do not propose to surrender any of their advantages now for the benefit of another and perhaps a still worse set of Democratic plunderers. The *World* endeavors to persuade the public that they are allies of the Republicans, and it must be confessed that for the present they have enabled the Republican party to overthrow the whole policy which the New York Democrats as a party repeatedly promised to adopt as soon as they obtained power, but these Tweedites evidently act in their own interest alone, and they continue to preserve, for the present at least, a controlling influence in the councils of the city Democracy. If the denunciations of the *World* are coupled with the proceedings at Tammany Hall, the conclusion becames inevitable that rascality still rules the roast in Gotham. But this is neither strange nor new intelligence.

THE ATTACK ON THE PIEGANS.

THE report of Colonel Baker to General Sheridan with regard to his attack upon the camp of the Piegan Indians will] be received with general satisfaction. It gives a very different version of the affair from that which was first received and which excited so much indignation among the Eastern friends of Mr. Lo, and it entirely relieves the officers and men of the army who were engaged in the fight from the accusation of unnecessary cruelty, and the wanton slaughter of women and children that was made against them. According to Colonel Baker, the total number of Indians killed, so far as could be ascertained, was 173, of whom 120 were able-bodied men and 53 women and children. 140 women and children were captured and released. Colonel Baker states his belief that every effort was made by the officers and men under his command to protect the non-combatants, and it was only by the unavoidable casualties of such an affray that any women and children were killed.

There is no reason to doubt that the statements of Colonel Baker are true in every particular, and however much it may be regretted that any women and children should be slaughtered by our soldiers, the exigencies of Indian warfare must be taken into account, and the utter impossibility of punishing the savages for their crimes unless in this very manner. The friends of the Indians have only injured their own cause by the abuse they have lavished upon General Sheridan, Colonel Baker, and the officers and men under their command, on account of this affair, before a complete and authentic report was published; and the practical common sense of the people of the country will certainly sustain the officers of the army who are endeavoring to manage affairs upon the frontier, and protect the settlers to the utmost extent of their ability. We will most cordially support any practical efforts to benefit the Indians, and to bring them to a state of civilization. Those who are engaged in this work are entitled to the sympathy and co-operation of their fellow-citizens; but they should also bear in mind that the white men on the plains have some rights, and that it is the specific duty of the army to protect the settlers with a strong arm. The Indians have undoubtedly suffered many wrongs, but they have given ample provocation for the bitter feeling that is entertained towards them by the whites; and in criticizing such an affair as the attack upon the Piegans, it is only proper to take into consideration the outrages committed by them for which this was at once a warning and a punishment, and not to represent them as unresisting innocents, and the officers and men of the army as the bloodthirsty aggressors. Any plan for making the Indians amenable to the influences of civilization, and confining them within certain bounds, so that they will be incapable of inflicting injury on their white neighbors, is certainly beset with grave difficulties; and those who are seeking to solve the Indian problem in a peaceable manner will receive but little assistance from the white race who are brought immediately in contact with the savages. General Sheridan was nearly right when he said that the soldiers are the only practical friends that the Indians have, and the advocates of a peace policy will more surely advance their ends if they will so manage as to secure the co-operation of the army. Unrestrained abuse, however, is not the way to secure this co-operation, and we regret exceedingly that a better temper was not shown in the criticism upon the Piegan affair.

A LEGISLATIVE BRICK.

THE public have become so accustomed to the eccentricities of our wise legislators at Harrisburg that almost any bill may be offered and acted upon without occasioning surprise.

Among other rather dubious measures recently brought forth is the bill of Mr. Dailey, of this city, placing a very heavy tax upon all brick made by machinery. Of course, Mr. Dailey's intentions are perfectly pure, but many people are stupid enough to characterize the bill as a "swindle," "brick snake," etc. etc. etc. It is a well-established fact that many machine-made brick are the very best in the market, absorb less water, and have more tenacity and endurance. Another fact may also be worth stating—that the introduction of machine-made brick, and the improvements made and being made in the machinery employed, will very much cheapen the cost of the production of that valuable and essential article in building. Here is where the shoe pinches. The men and capital engaged in the old slow-coach process of making brick by hand see very clearly that unless some remedy be devised their occupation, like "Othello's," will be gone.

In looking for a remedy they conclude to apply the universal panacea of our day—legislative action. Who shall further the measure? Upon what devoted head shall that honor rest? The graceful and accommodating Dailey presents himself: into his willing ear they pour their sorrows. He *sees* there is *merit* in the bill, and immediately agrees, if not to become father to a brick, at least to father the Brick bill. How many a wiser legislative head has under the influence of a "brick" done stranger things! What a misfortune to the State and nation, that there was no Dailey in the Legislature for the old stage-coach institution to appeal to for aid against the terrible innovation of railroads, to prevent steam superseding wind navigation, power looms superseding hand looms, and thus rendering obsolete the "time-honored weaver!' We cannot enumerate the thousand-and-one supposed improvements of the age that might not on just as tenable grounds as this "brick bill" have been taxed out of use. Is it too late for you yet, most considerate legislator? Could you not frame a bill so sweeping in its provisions that all the improvements resulting from the application of steam would be taxed to death? The arguments you could employ would be unanswerable from your standpoint. Could you not point to the growing and overweening power of railroad corporations—their interference not only in legislative but in political action; and with what crushing force you could enumerate the daily and yearly destruction of human life on the land and on the sea resulting from the use of steam! There are more men interested in steamboats, factories, workshops, railroad, etc., etc.—ten thousand to one—than there are struggling inventors in the brick-machine business. On the Steam bill a large company, of both great and small, would call to *see* you. How many men, O incorruptible legislators, will *see* you on the Brick bill? *"O tempora! O mores!"*

THE MORMONS.

SALT LAKE CITY is in a terrible state of excitement over Mr. Cullom's bill for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, which recently passed the National House of Representatives, and memorials will be forwarded to the Senate asking for the expurgation of those sections that bear most hardly upon the "peculiar institution" of Mormonism. The bill as it actually passed the House was very different in its essential features from that originated by Mr. Cullom; and while prohibiting polygamy, it practically renders such a prohibition ineffective by failing to provide adequate means for enforcement or adequate penalties for the offense. It is extremely doubtful whether the bill will be able to pass the Senate in any shape; and much as we desire that the disgraceful features of Mormonism may be done away with or brought under the control of the Government, there can scarcely be a doubt as to the bad policy of such an enactment as this. The original bill, if passed by Congress, would have involved us in a bloody and expensive war to very little purpose, while the modification of it that is now before the Senate will, if it becomes the law, remain a dead letter and be little more than a protest against polygamy. The opponents of Mormonism have not as yet such a foothold in Utah that we can afford to commence active measures of aggression against the Mormons, and any enactment of this kind is at least impolitic. The general idea in nearly all sections of the country is that the safest, speedist, and best methods of dealing with the Mormons is to leave them to their own dissensions, that at the present time appear to be rapidly demoralizing their organization, and to the advancing tide of emigration that is surrounding them with a hostile population that will compel them in a few years to make another move or else to bring their religious and social policy more in conformity with the principles of modern civilization. The time may come when it will be both politic and necessary for us to make the Mormons feel in a decided manner the authority of the Government and the force of public opinion; but the time is not now, and we can well afford to wait the development of events before entering upon a costly campaign that will bring us very little credit or glory and that will place the Mormons in the attitude of martyrs.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
THE FASHIONABLE RESORT.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE
STILL ON EXHIBITION.
FIFTH WEEK OF THIS GREATEST OF MODERN PAINTINGS,
BY THE POET-ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ.
THE GALLERIES THRONGED WITH BEAUTY, WEALTH, AND CULTURE.
THE INCIDENT.

"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'" [37

CHROMOS, in size 20x25 inches, now ready. Price, $10.
Admission............25 cents
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

☞ DR. BEADLE WILL DELIVER HIS third lecture in the course of Biblical Illustrations, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7½, March 30, in WHITFIELD CHAPEL, TWENTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets. 3 29 2t*

☞ SEVENTH WEEK.—PILGRIM BENEFITS:—Monday evening, Asbury M. E. Church; Tuesday evening, Summerfield M. E. Church; Wednesday, 2·30 P. M., and evening at 8, South Street Presbyterian Church; Thursday, South Presbyterian Church; Friday evening, West Federal Street M. E. Church and Church of God. Saturday is Silver Day: fractional change both at 2·30 and 8, evening. 3 28 2t

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 230 S. THIRD Street, corner of Willing's Alley.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.
F. H. JACKSON, Secretary.
3 16 17t

☞ MAMMOTH GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held TUESDAY, April 5, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 900 WALNUT Street, when an election will be held for five directors for the ensuing year.
3 21 12t MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary.

☞ A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company in the city of Philadelphia on SATURDAY, April 9, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors. 3 24 12t

CLOTHING.

No Argument is Needed
To convince all reasonable men that it is
To their Interest
To come and buy some of the Fine Clothes now offered at such shockingly low prices by
ROCKHILL & WILSON
Just for the sake of finishing up the work of the rapidly departing cold weather.

Now is your chance for Real Bargains.
Now is your chance for those Cheap Overcoats.
Now is your chance for Cheap Business Suits.
Now is your chance for Reduced Rates on all Raiment.

SPRING OVERCOATS are now in season.
FIVE, FIVE, FIVE, FIVE DOLLARS.
TEN, TEN, TEN, TEN DOLLARS.
FIFTEEN, FIFTEEN, FIFTEEN DOLLARS.
GOLD DOWN! CLOTHES DOWN!
No end to the immense variety from which
YOU have now a golden
OPPORTUNITY
TO MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS.
ROCKHILL & WILSON
Invite the public to
Continue calling at
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

1853 17th ANNIVERSARY, 1870
THURSDAY, MARCH 10.
(Seventeen Years on Spring Garden Street.)
Dry Goods Unprecedentedly Cheap.
"THORNLEY'S,"
Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN

We have now a most complete stock of Seasonable and Desirable Goods, bought cheap and selling cheap.
SUPERLATIVE BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL SILK POPLINS.
EXCEEDINGLY RICH FRENCH CHINTZES.
BARNSLEY AND POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, WHITE PIQUES, PLAID MUSLINS, BEST KID GLOVES, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, Etc. Etc.
If ladies desire to shop pleasantly and economically, they will come direct to our store.
If from a distance, they can ride to the door, and will save car hire in the smallest purchase.
All goods, delivered free of charge, promptly and carefully.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

A STALL FOR SADDLE HORSE vacant in club stable close to Seventeenth and Walnut streets. Apply at No. 138 WALNUT Street, second story. 3t*

DRY GOODS.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street.
All Goods Marked Gold at Par.
SILVER GIVEN IN CHANGE.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
ANOTHER REDUCTION.

Black Gros Grain Silks, $1. $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·25, up to $5.
Colored Evening Silks, $1, $1·50, $1.75, $2, up to $5.
We will sell ten pieces more of elegant MOIRE ANTIQUES at $3, same quality as sold at $7.

HERNANI! HERNANI! HERNANI!
50c., 75c., $1, $1·25, $1·37½ to $3·75.

Closing out at less than value, also splendid "Ponson's" Velvet.
Two more cases Percales, Dress and Shirting styles.
Lawn Robes and Dresses, just received.
One case satin stripe, all-wool Dress Goods, sold last Spring at $2, now 87½c.
All the new style Wash and Granite Poplins, 12½ to 75.
One lot Alpaca Poplins, 31 and 37, sold last week at 62, 75.
Kid Gloves, "Jugla," *the only* place in Philadelphia at which an assortment can be found.
Bargains in SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS.
Bargains in Ladies' Underwear, just received.
Bargains in French Muslin, 2 yards wide.
Bargains in every department.
Everything sold with a guarantee.
C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
3 26 stu2t No. 45 NORTH EIGHTH ST.

ELDER, WALTON & CO.,
215 North NINTH Street, 215
ABOVE RACE.
GOODS MARKED AT GOLD RATES.
Bargains in Black Alpacas at 22 cents.
Black Alpacas, 28, 31, 37½, 45, 50c. to $1·00.
Special Drive in our 37½ and 50 cent numbers.
Case Black and White Skirting, 28 and 31 cents.
Great bargain, selling elsewhere at 37½ cents.
Case superior quality London Cord Pique, 25c.
Plaid Nainsooks, 18, 22, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 44c.
Striped Nainsooks, 20, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 50c.
One lot Brocaded Satin Plaid Muslins, 37½c. Yard wide, worth 56 cents. Extraordinary sacrifice.
Victoria Lawns, 25, 31, 37½c.
Swiss Mulls, 15, 18¾, 25, 27½, 50c.
Pique Depot.
Pique in figures, 21, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 50c.
Pique in stripes, 28, 31, 37½, 44, 62½c.
Pique, French style, 50c.
One lot 7-4 Loom Table Linen, 37½c.
Waterproofs reduced.
Black Silks reduced to close out.
Spring Delaines, 19c.
6-4 Colored Alpacas, 25c.
Spring Mohairs, 44c.
We buy our goods from the auctions and importers direct, and sell accordingly.
ELDER, WALTON & CO.
Large stock Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 10 cents; manufacturers' price 10½ cents. 3 28 6t4p

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
DEALERS IN BETTER CLASS OF
DRY GOODS, SPRING of 1870.

Department	A	Black Silks.
Department	B	Fancy Silks.
Department	C	Dress Goods.
Department	D	Spring Shawls.
Department	E	White Goods.
Department	F	Black Goods.
Department	G	Lawns and Organdies.
Department	H	Hosiery, Gloves, Collars, etc.

N. B.—Families supplied with the best of DRY GOODS, on gold prices. 2 12 stuth3m

PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
HAVE EVERY VARIETY OF
HOSIERY
AND
MERINO WEAR,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
N. B.—Jouvin's best make of KID GLOVES, at $1·75; other makes at $1 and $1·50. 2 17 thstu3m4p

GREAT BARGAINS IN
Black Silks.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN JAPANESE SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN JAPANESE SILKS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN IRISH POPLINS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK MARKED DOWN TO GOLD AT PAR.
Specie Given Out in Change.
GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,
3 19 stuth 13t§ PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.—MRS. E. HENRY, MANUFACturer of Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, finding her late location, No. 16 North Eighth street, inadequate for her largely increased business, has removed to the ELEGANT AND SPACIOUS WAREROOM, at the Southeast corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets, where she now offers, in addition to her stock of Cloaks and Mantillas, a choice invoice of Paisley Shawls, Lace Points and Sacques. 3 29 3m§

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
has a large assortment of FINE MILLINERY Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets an Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc.

BONNETS, HATS, ETC.

CARY, LINCOLN & CO.
WILL OPEN
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870,
Spring Bonnets and Round Hats.
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,
3 28 3t PHILADELPHIA.

GRAND INAUGURATION
OF
LOW PRICES.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.
WILL OFFER
On WEDNESDAY, March 30,
The whole of their
MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
DRESS GOODS, SILKS, ETC.,

Replete with all the CHOICEST NOVELTIES of this season, together with LARGE INVOICES of desirable goods purchased in this market for
Cash at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW RATES.

H., C. & CO. conclude that it is only necessary to quote a few of their offerings as an index of the prices at which this SUPERB STOCK will be disposed of, to insure an early call.

Handsome Double Width Chene Mohairs, 37½ Cents.

Double-fold Foulard Mohairs, 45 Cents.

Double-fold Norwich Poplins, in the new light shades, 56 Cents.

Hoyle's Yard-wide English Prints, 25 Cents.

Printed Satin Cloth, a new article for the house or Walking Costume, 35 cents.

One case of the Finest Organdies Imported, 40 Cents.

Real Scotch Ginghams, in all colors, 25 Cents.

A lot of of Thin Goods of last season's importation will be cleared out at from 6¼ to 18¾ Cents.

2 cases of French Foulard Mohairs, now being sold by the piece for 65 Cents, will be offered at 56 Cents.

Black Lyons Gros Grains and Drap de Lyon, of the best makes, from $1·50 to $8·00 per yard.

Chene Silks of the latest designs the Paris market, and extra quality, sold last Spring at $3·25, $2·50.

Striped Silks from $1·50 to $2·00.

Black Canvas Bareges, extra superb Quality, 62½ Cents.

Do. do. 75 Cents.

Do. do. all widths and qualities, up to $6·00.

Walking Suits, Lace Shawls, Lace Points, etc., all at the NEW RATES.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,
Nos. 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT STREET
3 29 tuthst ABOVE BROAD.

OPENING OF MANTILLAS AND SUITS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN
On TUESDAY, March 29,
NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES IN
LADIES' SUITS, DRESSES, SACKS, Etc.
ALSO,
GRENADINES, SILKS, AND POPLINS.
JUST OPENED, LAMA LACE SHAWLS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Kit" at the Walnut.

All merit is comparative, and when we say that the drama of *Kit; or, the Arkansas Traveller*, produced at the Walnut last evening, with Mr. Chanfrau as the representative of the hero, is a pretty good piece of its kind, we of course will not be understood as judging it from the standpoint of *Hamlet*, for instance.

It is rather when we contrast it with some of Boucicault's most soul-harrowing sensations that its good points become apparent in an eminent degree. The plot, such as it is, appears to have been borrowed from one of the bloodthirstiest yarns of Emerson Bennett or Ned Buntline, but it is in the filling in that the attractiveness of the piece rests; and here we must say that considerable ingenuity has been displayed in cramming as much murder, villainy, and general depravity into a prologue and four acts as an average audience can stomach or an average stock company delineate in the course of two hours and a half. The story is to the effect that the wife and child of "Kit Redding," an Arkansas backwoodsman, having been abducted by a villain named "Manuel Bond" he determines to search through the world until he finds them. After years of waiting he discovers his daughter, grown to be a handsome young lady, figuring as the ward of the scoundrel "Bond," and he makes himself known to her. "Bond," however, endeavors to frustrate the efforts of the father to regain possession of his child by blowing up the steamboat upon which they are passengers. By one of those marvellous occurrences that in dramas of this class are as natural as eating one's dinner, all hands escape, and the outraged father meets the seducer of his wife and the abductor of his child, and closes with him in a bowie-knife fight of a most exciting description. The burning of "Kit's" cabin, the scenes in the drinking-saloon of a St. Louis hotel, a game of poker on the steamboat, the explosion and burning of the boat, the great bowie-knife combat, and other incidentals, make the piece entertaining after a fashion, and it certainly possesses quite as many of the elements of popularity as most of the imported dramas of men of the Boucicault stamp that fill the theatres every winter; and, judging from the heartiness of the applause last night, it ought to be a pecuniary success at least.

Mr. Chanfrau's personation of "Kit Redding" was marked by some fine touches of nature that in a better play would have been more clearly recognized than they were by a majority of the audience last night. Mr. Walcot gave an excellent representation of the villain "Manuel Bond," and the rest of the cast was equal to the requirements of the piece. The most amusing features, however, were a couple of "bummers" respectively designated "Judge Suggs" and "Major Squiggs," who were represented in a capital style by Messrs. Bailey and Chapman. These worthies had little to say, but their drinking capacity was unlimited, and they were early recognized as representative men, for whose originals it is not necessary to seek very far.

The drama is placed upon the stage in creditable style, with new and appropriate scenery.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the German Bioplastic Troupe will make their first appearance in America this evening in conjunction with the Lauri family of pantomimists. The entertainment promises to be both novel and interesting.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Chanfrau will appear this evening in the drama of *Kit; or the Arkansas Traveller*.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *Heart's Ease* will be repeated this evening, with Lotta in the leading *role*.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM the French Comedy Company will give an extra performance of *Frou-Frou* this evening, for the benefit of M. and Madame Moreau. These artists deserve a full house, and we hope the theatre will be crowded to bid them farewell.

MISS CARLOTTA PATTI is one of the very few first-class singers now before the public in this country, and her two concerts and matinee on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday will undoubtedly attract large and fashionable audiences. The sale of tickets commenced yesterday, and there was a great demand for the choice seats, and we advise those who wish to secure the best places to apply at once. Miss Patti is about to visit California and South America, so that these will be her last appearances here for a long time, and it is not improbable that she may never have an opportunity to appear here again. Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music. To-morrow, for the accommodation of the public, another ticket office will be opened at Boner's, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel entertainment will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of Ethiopian burlesques, songs, and dances will be performed this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ, JR., will exhibit the "Sphynx" and other wonders at the Assembly Building this evening.

DR. J. SOLIS COHEN will lecture on the "Physical Beauties of Sound" at the Amateurs' Drawing Room to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Irving Literary Institute. The lecture will be illustrated by a number of beautiful experiments.

—The MS. musical works in the Royal Library, Berlin, have suffered much damage through the bursting of a water-pipe. The accident took place at night, and was not discovered till after hours of mischief.

CITY ITEMS.

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MARRIED.

ELWELL—WHITE.—On the 28th instant, by the Rev. L. C. Baker, ISAAC V. ELWELL and JOSIE A., daughter of the Rev. James White, all of Camden. *

DIED.

BRITTON.—Suddenly, on the 26th instant, Mrs. ANNA ELIZA BRITTON, in the 44th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, G. W. Britton, Beverly, N. J., on Wednesday, March 30, 1870. To meet at the house at 10 o'clock, and proceed by steamer Edwin Forrest to Bristol, where carriages will be in attendance to convey to place of burial.

CHARLTON.—On the 28th instant, ROBERT N. CHARLTON, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Decatur Council, O. of U. A. M., and the Hatters' Association, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1222 Wood street. Funeral to proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

FRALEY.—On the 26th instant, SEMANTHA V., daughter of Charles W. and Abigail S. Fraley, in her 24th year.

The relatives and friends, also Shackamaxon Tent, No. 4, Order of the Daughters of the Forest, and Mt. Tabor Lodge, No. 12, Masonic Ladies, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1324 Vienna street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HATFIELD.—On the 27th instant, SAMUEL HATFIELD, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 456 N. Sixth street, on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Brandywine Manor Church, Chester county, Pa., on Thursday at 11½ o'clock. **

SHOCKLEY.—On the 28th instant, SARAH SPENCER SHOCKLEY, widow of the late Purnel Shockley, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Preston Brearley, No. 306 Richmond street, on Thursday morning, the 31st instant, at 9 o'clock. To be at Ebenezer M. E. Church, on Christian street, below Fourth, by 11 o'clock, for services and interment.

YARD.—On Friday, the 25th instant, JOHN YARD, Jr., in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 807 Race street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock. ***

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The Priene Marbles.

From the London Saturday Review.

Thanks to the liberality of the Society of Dilettanti and the energy of the Keeper of the Classical Antiquities in the British Museum, our national collection has obtained a very valuable addition to its great mass of treasures. We allude to the marbles which have recently arrived from Priene, and which, in accordance with a vote of the learned society to which they were consigned, have within the last week become the property of the nation. These marbles would at any time have been highly prized, but they are now of special importance to the department of the British Museum in which they will soon be exhibited, inasmuch as there is no slight affinity between them and those Halicarnassean marbles which have recently found their place there. It is intended, we believe, as soon as the scattered fragments have been to some extent put together, to exhibit several specimens of the sculptures from Priene in the room which has lately been allotted to the remains of the Mausoleum. Among those specimens will probably figure a capital, and portions of a cornice ornamented with projecting lions' heads, which bear a strong resemblance to corresponding parts of the Mausoleum, and the same room will then offer two good illustrations of Ionic architecture to both of which dates can be assigned with certainty. Before proceeding to say anything more about these marbles it may be as well to make a few remarks about the spot from which they come, and the society to which their arrival is due. It may be that every schoolboy ought to know where Priene stands, and who are the Dilettanti by whose direction it has recently been explored, but even at the risk of carrying our owls to Athens we will venture to offer some slight information on both subjects. To begin with the society—in the year 1734 "some gentlemen who had travelled in Italy, desirous of encouraging *at home* a taste for those objects which had contributed so much to their entertainment *abroad*, formed themselves into a society, under the name of the Dilettanti." The preface to one of the society's publications from which we quote goes on to say that "it would be disingenuous to insinuate that a serious plan for the promotion of arts was the only motive for forming this society, "friendly and social intercourse being the first great object in view, but it also affirms that under no circumstances has it ever "abandoned the cause of virtu." In the year 1764 the Dilettanti discovered that they had a considerable balance of money in hand, and they determined to spend it on an exploring expedition to the East. Accordingly, Mr. Chandler, the well-known editor of the *Marmora Oxoniensia*, was sent out with a couple of artistic companions to Greece and Asia Minor, and the results of the journey, which occupied rather more than two years, were made known to the public by means of a bulky work published by the society. Among the places explored by Mr. Chandler was the ruined city of Priene, to which considerable space is devoted in the society's volume of *Antiquities of Ionia*. But all that was done at that time was to delineate and describe the ruins. Mr. Chandler left the shattered marbles lying where he found them. That was rather more than a century ago. In the autumn of 1868 the society determined to send a new expedition to Priene, under the direction of Mr. Pullan—this time not only to explore, but to annex. This was done, and at a later period Mr. Newton, at whose disposal a considerable sum of money had been placed in aid of this enterprise by a well-known lover of art, joined the explorers at Priene, in order to make arrangements for the transport of what Mr. Pullan had acquired. But after the marbles which were selected for removal had been made ready for their journey, it was found necessary to wait a considerable time before they could be removed. Between Priene and the nearest station of the Smyrna and Aidin Railway stretches a roadless plain, into the soil of which even ordinary carts are apt to sink during the spring and early summer. As to the wagons in which the ponderous blocks of marble, some of them weighing from two to three tons, were conveyed, it was impossible for them to undertake the journey till the month of August. It required a long series of journeys, each occupying eight days, to transport the thirty tons of marble to the railway station. There they were carefully packed and sent on to a port from which they were conveyed, first to Malta, and then to England. Very soon after their arrival the Society of Dilettanti, whose property they were, generously made them over to the nation.

As regards Priene, much might be said in reference both to the history and the topography of the city. In the days of its splendor its appearance must have been as striking as the views from its terraces were magnificent. Even now, when one of the principal features of the landscape has disappeared, the view which may be enjoyed from the site of its ruined temple is singularly beautiful. Behind stand the cliffs, up which a narrow footpath leads to the Acropolis, and higher still rise the mountain heights of Mycale. In front the ground once occupied by the old city, terrace below terrace, falls away to the plain. There the Mæander silently winds its mazy way through the rich alluvial soil, and beyond it the jagged peaks of Latmos rise above the cave in which of old Endymion slept. But, beautiful as is the view now, it must have been fairer still in the days when Priene was a maritime port, the sea occupying the space in front of the city which is now part of the valley of the Mæander. Of all the rivers of Asia Minor the Mæander was the most remarkable for its production of new land. What it conferred on one spot it naturally took away from another, and so well were its habits in this respect known that it "was indictable for removing the soil when its margin tumbled in; and the person who recovered damages was paid from the income of the ferries. Its behavior towards one of the neighboring cities was particularly bad. Myus was originally a seaport, bordering a bay which abounded in fish. It was on that account that it was given to Themistocles, in order that his table might be furnished with that delicacy. But after a time the deposits of the Mæander produced a dam which cut off the bay from the rest of the sea, and eventually turned it into a freshwater lake. From this such swarms of gnats arose that the inhabitants of Myus were actually driven out of their homes. Packing up their goods and other valuables they abandoned the city to the gnats and migrated in a body to Miletus. The insects remained masters of the position, and "a writer of the second century relates," we are told, "that nothing remained in Myus, in his time, but a Temple of Bacchus of white stone or marble."

So much for the position of Priene. As regards its history we know that it once enjoyed a considerable reputation, chiefly on account of the beauty of its temple, which was dedicated to Athene Polias. Whatever temples it possessed at the time of the expedition of Xerxes were probably destroyed by him, the only temple he spared in Ionia being that of Ephesus. At what subsequent period the Prieneans began to rebuild them seems to be uncertain, but when Alexander came that way it may be presumed that he found the Temple of Athene in progress, for his name occurs as its dedicator on a stone which used to be at the east end of the heap of ruins, but which is now in the British Museum. The inscription is especially interesting, inasmuch as it is believed to present the sole instance in which Alexander's name occurs epigraphically by his own command. It seems that the inhabitants of Priene were less independent than those of Ephesus, for when Alexander wished his name to figure as the dedicator of the restored Temple of Diana, after its destruction by Herostratus, and offered in return to repay to the Ephesians all that they had spent upon it, they refused to entertain his proposal. The marbles brought from Priene contain another very interesting inscription referring to the history of the city. It was copied by Chandler and Lebas, and it has been recently edited by Mr. Waddington in his continuation of Lebas' "Voyage dans le Levant," but none of the copies hitherto taken have been perfect. Now that we possess the original we shall, in all probability, be able to obtain a correct reading of the whole. It relates to a quarrel between Priene and Samos, dating back as far as the celebrated Bias of Seven-Sages notoriety. As the contending parties could not settle the question themselves, they referred it for arbitration to Lysimachus, as well as to several other princes, and also to the Rhodians, who seem to have given a decision in favor of Priene. But the dispute still dragged on; during the reign either of Ptolemy Philopator, it was again decided partially, if not entirely, in favor of Priene; but after the defeat of Antiochus the Great, when the Romans sent the Consul Cn. Manlius, with ten assistant judges, to settle the state of affairs in Asia Minor, the Samians contrived to get a decree in their favor. This, however, which was obtained B. C. 188, was set aside B. C. 136 by a decision of the Roman Senate, which confirmed the original judgment of the Rhodians. Thus, in all probability, ended a lawsuit which had been running, or at least creeping, for upwards of four centuries.

When the first exploration of Priene by the agent of the Dilettanti Society took place, the ruins of the temple of Athene were found lying in scattered heaps just as they had fallen after the shock of the earthquake which overthrew the edifice. These ruins were recently cleared away by Mr. Pullan to such an extent as to lay bare the entire area of the cella, and he also dug over the ground in front of the temple as far as the Propylæa. One of the results of his researches was that at one end of the cella an immense pedestal with enriched mouldings was found, on which no doubt used to stand the colossal statue of Athene Polias herself. This *adytum*, or shrine, had been anciently fenced off from the rest of the cella by a bronze grating, the traces of which are still apparent on the pavement. On that pavement, and on the top of the ruined walls of the cella, were various fragments of sculpture. Among the most striking of those which have been transferred to the British Museum may be mentioned a foot, a hand, and some other portions of a colossal female figure, the execution of which may safely be referred to the best period of Greek sculpture, and which in all probability belonged to the celebrated figure of Athene which stood on the pedestal. On a smaller scale is a female head of great beauty; which in its peculiar head-dress, as well as in its general character, is very similar to one of the heads discovered by Mr. Newton on the site of the Mausoleum, and engraved in his travels. There are also two draped torsos, a smaller head, a male head, and several hands, as well as a pair of bronze wings, which may have belonged to a Victory held in the hand of Athene. All these fragments of sculpture are discolored by fire, and have evidently suffered at some period when the beams of the temple must have fallen on the pavement in a burning state. But there are other fragments which bear no traces of fire, and which evidently belong to a frieze. The figures are in very high relief, and at least some of them will probably be found, when the fragments are put together, to belong to some battle scene, perhaps a *Gigantomachia*. In their modelling and general treatment these figures present a striking resemblance to those on the frieze of the Mausoleum.

We trust that we shall learn more about these sculptures, and about the beautiful Ionic architecture of the temple to which they belonged, when the Dilettanti Society publish their next volume on Ionia, which, it is to be hoped, will contain a full account of Mr. Pullan's recent mission to Teos, the Smintheum, and Priene.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Western Maryland Railroad Company having secured the aid of the city of Baltimore, will soon be in funds sufficient to complete the road from Pipe Creek Bridge to Hagerstown, and will receive Proposals until 9th April for all the unfinished Grading and Bridging on the uncompleted section, the work on which has been suspended for a year.

Payments made in cash for all work done.

The work on the Graduation, Masonry, and Superstructure of Bridges will amount to about $200,000.

For all information as to the present condition of the work to be done, apply to

W. BOLLMAN, President,
3 28 6w No. 24 N. HOLLIDAY Street.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an Addition to a Public School-house in the Fifth ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets until TUESDAY, March 29, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building an addition to a public school-house on a lot of ground situate on Sixth street, above Lombard, in the Fifth ward. Said addition to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
3 16 19 22 26 29 Secretary.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
sinthem No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 1 29
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH CATTELL

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·25 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A. M., 12·45 Noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·23 A. M., and 2·05 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12 45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9 45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6 50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12 25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5 20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2 30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7 45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4 00 P. M. WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P.M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.
From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
1 1 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday morning,
March 31, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 25 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, WHITE, RED CHECK, AND FANCY MATTINGS, ETC.
On Friday morning,
April 1, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, Canton mattings, oil cloths, etc. 3 26 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS,
On Monday Morning,
April 4, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 3 29 5t

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—	
Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:	
Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8 15 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

11 45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Mail for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

5 30 P. M., Accommodation. Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and way stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(Saturdays only.)

Leave Philadelphia 8 15 A. M.
Leave Cape May 1·10 P. M.

Freight-Train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT

PHILADELPHIA.

FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABLE AGENCY.

Send for pamphlet on Patents.

3 4 thstu§ CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.

5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,

On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.

9§ No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
Philadelphia.

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 325§

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 4 21§ sw

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale No. 1804 North Twelfth street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, French Plate Pier Mirror, Oil Paintings, Fine Brussels and other Carpets, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,

March 30, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1804 North Twelfth street, above Montgomery avenue, by catalogue, the entire furniture, comprising suit handsome walnut drawing-room furniture, garnet-plush covering; superior walnut etagere and music stand combined, fine-toned rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, made by Graham; fine oil paintings, fine French plate pier mirror, lace curtains, superior walnut sofa bedstead, Hoover's patent; suit handsome walnut chamber furniture, mahogany chamber furniture, fine hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, 2 oleanders, china and glassware, kitchen utensils, fine Brussels and other carpets, etc. 3 28 2t

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Wednesday Morning,

March 30, at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, one case containing a large assortment of superior gladiolus and anemones, from the nursery of Leonard Roosen, Haarlem, Holland. 1t

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, OFFICE FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, STOVES, CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

March 31, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture, covered with plush, reps, and hair-cloth; walnut chamber suits; cottage chamber suits; French plate mirrors; rosewood piano and melodeon combined; walnut bookcases; walnut wardrobes, extension, library, centre, and bouquet tables; lounges, arm-chairs, hat stands, etageres, bedsteads, washstands, chamber and dining-room chairs, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; china and glassware; large assortment of office desks and tables, cigar pompey; two superior fire-proof safes, made by Farrel & Herring and Lillie; bagatelle table, balls, cues, etc., complete; sewing machines, three turning lathes, portable forge and anvil, gas-consuming and cooking stoves, velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc. etc.

Also, regulation staff saddle and equipments complete, nearly new, cost $140. 3 29 2t

PEREMPTORY SALE.
LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE,
Manufactured by GEORGE J. HENKELS for his Wareroom Sales.
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM AND LIBRARY SUITS, Walnut and Ebony Bed Room Furniture, Ornamental Tables, Sideboards, Etageres, Fancy Chairs, etc.
On Friday Morning,

April 1, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, by catalogue, a splendid assortment of first class Cabinet Furniture, manufactured by George J. Henkels expressly for his wareroom sales, comprising—Rosewood parlor suits covered with plush and other fine materials; walnut parlor suits, with the finest and most fashionable coverings; elegant library suits, in terry and leather; elegant hall furniture; very elegant walnut and ebony chamber furniture; walnut chamber suits; elegant centre and bouquet tables; rosewood and walnut sideboards, various marbles; etageres; fancy chairs, etc., all from Mr. Henkels' warerooms.

This sale will comprise the largest amount of first-class furniture, and will be held in our large salesroom, second story.

Purchasers are assured that every article will be sold without reserve or limitation.

N. B.—This will be the only public sale that Mr. Henkels will make this year. 3 29 3t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—
(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 704 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE TO THE TRADE.
STATIONERY, BLANK-WORK, PAPERS, ENVELOPES, Pens, Pencils, Fancy Goods, Photograph Albums, Cutlery, Leather Goods, Pocket-books, Wall Papers, Miscellaneous and Toy Books, etc., will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve or limitation, for Cash, commencing

On Thursday Morning, March 31, and Friday Morning, April 1, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, a large and well assorted collection of desirable goods, including a full line of stationery of every description, an extensive assortment of blank work, papers, envelopes, pens, pencils, photograph albums, leather goods, pocket-books, cutlery, bookbinders' boards, wall papers, slates, inks, etc. There is also included in the sale the entire stock of Diamond & Co., retiring from business.

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, FINE TOY BOOKS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, ETC.

Also, Miscellaneous Books, a large and excellent assortment of fine Toy Books, English and American; a full line of Photograph Albums, Bibles, etc.

Catalogues ready three days previous to sale. 3 23 6t

Sale No. 1602 N Fifteenth street.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND ELEGANT FURNITURE.
ELEGANTLY CARVED WALNUT DRAWING-ROOM, PARLOR, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE; TWO ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, LARGE AND ELEGANT FRENCH-PLATE MIRRORS, RICH VELVET AND ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, CUT GLASSWARE, HANDSOME FRENCH CHINA, LACE CURTAINS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

April 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1602 N. Fifteenth street, above Oxford street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture, including—Very elegant carved walnut drawing-room furniture, covered in rich green plush; large and elegant etageres, French-plate mirror backs; handsome centre table; fine French-plate mantel and pier mirrors, in rich gilt frames; very elegant 7½-octave rosewood square grand piano-forte; rosewood boudoir piano-forte; elegant walnut chamber furniture; ladies' elegant dressing table; escritoire; handsome wardrobes; mantel clocks and ornaments; elegant oak dining-room furniture; large buffet sideboard; rich cut glassware; handsome French china; lace curtains; fine spring and curled hair mattresses; feather beds; rich and elegant velvet and English Brussels carpets; fine English oil cloths; cooking utensils, etc.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.

Immediately previous to the sale of furniture, at 10 o'clock precisely, HANDSOME MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, Three-story Double Back Buildings and Lot of Ground, 23 feet 6 inches front, 108 feet deep, situate No. 1602 N. Fifteenth street, above Oxford street. The house is in elegant order. $3000 may remain if desired.

The Residence and Furniture will be open for examination on the day previous to sale. 3 26 8t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
LARGE SALE OF FINE DAMASK TABLE LINEN, SHEETING, PILLOW CASE LINEN, TOWELLING, FRENCH AND ENGLISH BED QUILTS, HOSIERY, ETC. ETC.
On Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,
March 28, 29, 30, and 31.

Commencing at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large Stock of Splendid Linens for housekeepers.

The assortment comprises:—Linen handkerchiefs, doylies, napkins, table cloths, towels, quilts, stair linen, sheeting, damask cloths, glass towelling, crash, piano and table covers, Scotch and birdeye diaper, Turkey red, Barnsley and loom damask, huckaback, ladies' and gents' hose, pillow case linen, etc. 3 26 4t

The goods will be open for examination on Monday.

Sale at Nos. 625 and 627 N. Second street.
STOCK OF SUPERIOR WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, AND DINING-ROOM CABINET FURNITURE.
On Wednesday Morning,

March 30, at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 625 and 627 N. Second street, will be sold a large stock of elegant cabinet furniture, manufactured by George D. Smith, comprising antique parlor suites of walnut finish, in maroon and green plush; tete-a-tetes, chairs, etc., in haircloth; elegant walnut chamber suits, finished in oil and varnish; centre and bouquet tables, sideboards, wardrobes, secretaries and bookcases, lounges, extension dining-tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, cane-seat chairs, etc.

Catalogues will be ready on Thursday, and the furniture can be examined any time previous to the sale. 3 28 2t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

Furniture sales every Tuesday and Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

Particular attention paid to Out-door Sales at moderate rates. 2 28

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,
No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger*. [1 13

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, BLACK DRESS SILKS, PIQUES, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, L. C. HDKFS., NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, LACES, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS, LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.
Also,
3000 DOZEN LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S LISLE AND BERLIN GLOVES
Also,
50 CASES LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS, BONNETS, Etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
March 30, at 10 o'clock. 1t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24§
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

IN LOUISVILLE, KY.
W. GEORGE ANDERSON, H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets, notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.

Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 1§

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A MODEL OFFICER.—A scene occurred at the corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets this morning which, for a time, created no little excitement, and entitles the principal actor therein (a policeman) to an immediate discharge. A colored lad, who is known as "Calamus," was proceeding along Fifth street with a bunch of the "root" under his arm, when Policemon No. "154" took a piece off in rather a rough manner. The lad as a matter of course demurred, when Mr. "154" said "Get along, give no slang, or I'll arrest you." The youth replied that he did not care about being arrested, as he had done nothing. This answer rather exasperated the officer, and drawing from his pocket his star, he pinned it on his coat, and marched the lad into the Central Station, where a crowd followed.

The turnkey asked what the charge was, when the officer mumbled something about locking him up for a few hours. He then proceeded in a rough way to search the youth, when the latter proffered to hand over his pittance of earnings. Drawing forth a tin tobacco box, the officer "No 154" made a grab for it, the youth refusing to deliver it until he had counted his money. "No. 154" then made another grab at the lad and this time almost tore his coat from his back. At this juncture several citizens interposed and the officer desisted. Lieutenant Thomas arriving, to his credit be it said, promply discharged the lad and ordered the officer to pay for the calamus he had stolen. This the lad refused to accept, but went his way, glad to clear himself of trouble. The matter, we understand, has been reported to Chief Mulholland, and the public awaits the result.

ALL ABOUT A BABY.—On Friday last a Mrs. Stock, wife of Adam Stock, residing at the corner of Fifth and Monroe streets, left this city by way of the North Pennsylvania line to proceed to Easton. Mrs. Stock was accompanied by three children and a baby. On their arrival at Philipsburg a little girl, aged twelve years, stepped off the train, when the mother handed her the baby, but before she could get the other children off, the train had started. Rumors were soon afloat that it was a trick of the mother to get rid of the children, and quite an excitement existed for some time. In the meantime the little girl and baby were taken to Mr. Bennett's Hotel by Officer Baker, where their wants were kindly provided for, and Mr. Higgins sent a despatch to the conductor of the train, who in return telegraphed that the mother had got off at Harmony station, and was walking back to Philipsburg. Mrs. Stock reached the latter place some hours afterwards, worn out, but overjoyed to find her lost ones.

ROBBERY.—The store of R. Hoskins & Co., stationers, No. 913 Arch street, was broken into from the rear on Sunday night last and robbed of fine cutlery and other goods to the amount of between three and four hundred dollars. The firm keep a large stock of gold pens, pencils, etc., always on hand, but they were locked up in their fire-proof safe and were unmolested by the burglars. Messrs. Hoskins & Co.'s store is entirely shutterless, presenting a front almost altogether of glass, and a light is kept always burning at night in the store. Persons passing the place, therefore, at night, can have a full view of the whole establishment, and on this account the robbery of their place is one of the most daring we have been called upon to chronicle in a long time, more especially as the cases where the goods were taken from are very near the front of the store.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following sales were made by M. Thomas & Sons, at the Merchants' Exchange, this morning:—

5 shares Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, Common	$6·50
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	16·00
20 shares Reliance Insurance Co.	41·00
2800 shares Vermont Central Railroad Co.	31 cents.
30 shares Seventh National Bank	90·00
$7000 Camden and Atlantic R. R., int. payable in gold	85·00
1 share Point Breeze Park	97·50
1 share Mercantile Library Co.	5·50
TENTH, No. 920 (South)—Modern Residence	$4500
WALLACE, No. 1112—Modern Residence	$6000
MAIN STREET, Germantown—Elegant Residence	$20,100
DOCK, No. 235—Valuable Hotel	$13,750
GROUND RENT—$45 a year	$1615
Do. do. $100 62 a year	$1710

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The employing stone masons of Germantown have reduced the rate of wages to $2·75 for first-class hands, hod-carriers $2, and stone-wheelers $1·75.

—To-night is set apart for the delivery of eulogies upon the late "Democratic Association." Lewis C. Cassidy, John Campbell, George R. Berrill, and others will participate in the sad rites.

—The bootblacks to-day have been doing a fine business, and heartily thank "Old Jupe" for the favors so kindly bestowed.

—It is astonishing the number of new faces one sees amongst the police force daily. Likewise astonishing is the previous character of some of the new appointees.

MORE SHOOTING.—About 12½ o'clock this A. M. Officers Clarke and Kneass observed two suspicious-looking characters lurking around the neighborhood of Tenth and Ogden streets. On the officers approaching them one of the two drew a revolver and fired a couple of shots at Kneass, which compliment Kneass returned, but unfortunately none of his shots took effect. The rascals then escaped, leaving their "kit" of burglars' tools behind them.

WILL.—The will of the late Elizabeth Hopkins was admitted to probate to-day. It contains the following public bequests:—Old Man's Home, $500; Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Society, $500; Female Society of Philadelphia for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, $200; Western Association of Ladies for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, $200; Foster Home Association, $200.

FIRE.—About 4 o'clock this morning a fire occurred in the wholesale produce establishment of Hammell & Pyle, No. 336 North Water street. The fire was first discovered by Sergeant Coates, who at once gave the alarm to the Vigilant and Perseverance Fire Companies, and then caused a telegraphic alarm to be given. The promptness of the officer saved the greater portion of the property.

DANGEROUS.—The slate roofs of the buildings Nos. 306, 308, and 310 S. Second street are in a dilapidated condition, and every gale of wind carries pieces thereof into the street, thus endangering the lives of passers-by. Attention should be paid to this matter at once.

UNFILIAL.—Thomas Hines, who resides with his stepfather, at Twenty-fourth and Kent streets, was yesterday held in $600 bail to answer the charge of committing an assault and battery upon the said step-parent.

PICKPOCKET.—Last night one James McLaughlin was arrested at Front and Dock streets whilst attempting to pick the pocket of a party named Isaac C. Fowler. James was taken before an alderman, and sent to prison in default of $1000 bail.

FIRE.—About 8½ o'clock last P. M. an alarm of fire was caused by the burning of a foul chimney at Tenth and Rodman streets.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

James Neally was convicted of a charge of perjury. In October last he went bail for a man who was charged with entering the Eagle Hotel with intent to steal, and swore that he owned the property No. 1911 Columbia avenue. It was subsequently found that the owner of the property was a Mrs. Baily, and the prisoner never had any title to it or lived in it. When he was arrested he acknowledged that he had sworn falsely in order to be accepted as surety.

A young man of seventeen years pleaded guilty to a charge of being father to a pretty little boy.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, March 29, 1870.

The bank statement is quite as favorable as usual at this period, though the deposits show a considerable falling off, amounting for the week to $784,782. The loans have been contracted $183,214 and the legal-tenders are less by $31,363; the only improvement is in specie, which has increased $16,145. The fact that the decline in the deposits and loans is so very unequal shows a large reserve in excess of wants, and a liberal disposition on the part of the banks to accommodate borrowers having claims upon them.

The loan market continues exceedingly quiet and rates are without material change.

Gold opened strong, with sales at 111⅞, declining to 111⅝, and closing at about the opening figure, after reaching 112.

Government bonds were dull but quite steady, in sympathy with gold.

There was a great degree of activity at the Stock Board, and prices show a further advance. City loans were stronger. Sales of the new at 102¾. Lehigh gold loan sold at 88@88¼ for the 500s.

Reading Railroad was the chief object of attraction, and large sales were made at 48·69 and 48·81. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56⅞@57; Lehigh Valley at 55; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 37. Camden and Amboy Railroad at 117½; and Philadelphia and Erie was strong at 28¼ s. o. 41 was bid for Little Schuylkill and 35 for Catawissa preferred.

The miscellaneous stock list was very quiet, but prices were quite firm. There was a small sale of Girard Bank at 60½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.
FIRST BOARD.

$5000	Amer Gold....111⅞		75 sh	Cam & A R.	
$5000	do.........112		200 sh	Reading R...	48·99
$10000	do......ls.112		600	do ..ls.b30.	48¾
$5000	do.........112		7	do.....s5.	48¾
$1000	City 6s, N.b3.102¾		100	do.....b10.	48¾
$1000	C & A m 6s,'89 95		100	do ....b60.	48·81
$1000	Read deb bds. 82½		500	do.s10wn.ls.	48¾
$500	Leh Con L.... 88		500	do..ls.b30.	48·81
$14000	do....b5.ls. 88		100	do.......c.	48¾
$2000	do...b5wn. 88		1000	do.ls.s10wn.	48¾
$500	do......... 88¼		700	do......ls.	48¾
5 sh	Girard Bk..c. 60½		200	do..ls.b60.	48·81
1 sh	Leh V R..... 55		100	do.........	48¾
70	do. ..ls.2d. 55		100	do......2d.	48¾
8 sh	Penna R..ls. 57		100	do.....b45.	48¾
200	do......... 56⅞		100	do.....b5.	48¾
100 sh	N Pa R..s68. 37		300	do.......ls.	48¾
100 sh	Ph & E..s60. 28¼		100	do.....b30.	48·81
	s5wn....117½		700	do.........	47¾
50 sh	Ch & Wal R.. 43				

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; 5-20s of 1862, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1864, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1865, 108⅜@109; do., July, 1865, 107⅛@107¼; do. do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 10-40s, 105⅜@105⅝; Cur. 6s, 112⅜@112⅝. Gold, 111⅞.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; do., 1862, 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1864, 108⅜@108⅝; do. 1865, 108⅜@109; do. 1865, new, 107⅛@107¼; do. 1867, do. 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868, do., 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 105⅜@105⅝; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112⅜@112⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111⅞@112; Silver, 111@111¾. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $840@850; Central Pacific R. R., $915@925; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $765@775.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; 5-20s of 1862, 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1864, 108⅜@108⅝; do. 1865, 108⅜@109; do., July, 1865, 107⅛@107¼; do., July, 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; 5s, 10-40, 105⅜@105⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 112⅜@112⅝. Gold, 111⅞@112. Market strong.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111⅞	10·45 A. M.	111⅞
10·12 "	112	11·03 "	112
10·33 "	111⅞	11·28 "	111⅞
10·40 "	111¾	12·20 P. M.	111¾

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Affairs in Wall street to-day were very quiet and dull. So inactive a market has seldom been experienced except in midsummer.

"The announcement of the Treasury programme of gold sales led to a stronger gold market, and the price advanced to 111¾. Here it was again intimated that the Secretary of the Treasury would anticipate the payment of the May interest on the public debt, and the price fell to 111⅝. The 'shorts' here sought to cover, and as reports were received at the same time from Washington prophesying the defeat of the Funding bill and expressing General Banks' determination to force the Cuban resolutions to a vote without delay, the price advanced to 112, but closed finally at 111⅝. Holders of gold had their balances carried for rates ranging from two to four per cent.

"In accordance with instructions from Washington Assistant Treasurer Folger has made out and posted the following programme of gold sales and bond purchases for the ensuing month:—

SALES OF GOLD.

Wednesday, April 6—$1,000,000, sinking fund.
Wednesday, April 20—$1,000,000, sinking fund.

BOND PURCHASES.

Thursday, April 7—$1,000,000.
Wednesday, April 13—$1,000,000, sinking fund.
Thursday, April 21—$1,000,000.
Wednesday, April 27—$1,000,000, sinking fund.

"The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been $91,808. Previously reported, $3,840,005. Total since January 1, 1870, $3,931,813. Same time in 1869, $3,611,712."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 29.—There is but little doing in Flour, the demand being mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 900 barrels, in lots, including superfine at $4·37½@4·50; extras at $4·62½@4·87½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5@5·75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@6; and fancy brands at $6·25@7·25, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·62½@4·75 per barrel.

The Wheat market is exceedingly quiet, but prices are steady. Sales of 1000 bushels at $1·20@1·25 for fair and good Pennsylvania. Rye cannot be quoted over 91c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request at the decline noted yesterday. Sales of 7000 bushels yellow, in the cars, from store, and afloat, at 97@98c., the latter rate for a very choice lot; and white at 92c. Oats are firm, with sales at 55@56c. for Pennsylvania. 1000 bushels Canada Barley sold at a price kept secret.

Bark—No. 1 Quercitron is offered at $27 per ton.

Seed—Cloverseed is in demand, and 130 bushels sold at $8·25@8·50 for fair and prime, an advance.

Whisky is quiet. Sales of wood at 98@99c., and 100 barrels iron-bound at 99c.@$1.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIrectors of the TRIUNE SILVER MINING AND COMMERCIAL COMPANY will be held at the office, No. 314½ WALNUT Street, on TUESDAY, April 12, 1870, at 12 noon. 3 29 tu2t*

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPRING OPENING.

CLOTH HOUSE.

Wm. T. Snodgrass & Co.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

Announce an Unusually Large and Well-assorted Stock of

LADIES' CLOTHS,
GENTS' SUITINGS,
BOYS' CASSIMERES,
GENUINE SCOTCH CHEVIOTS,
ELEGANT FRENCH COATINGS,
SUPERB STYLE CASSIMERES.

Our stock is full, prices marked down, and we invite our customers to examine our stock while the assortment is complete. 3 29 tuthslm

BANKRUPT STOCK OF CASSIMERES,

BOUGHT FOR CASH.

To close out rapidly we have made the prices of

ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES

50, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, and $1·00

LESS THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

3 29 3t Above Willow.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Accident at Elmira.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE STATE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Effects of the Storm.

ALLENTOWN, March 29.—Reports from the surrounding country show the rain storm of Sunday to have been extremely heavy. The Little Lehigh and Jordan creeks were very much swollen, causing considerable damage along their banks.

The large board roof of Weinsheimer's Corner was lifted to a height of about twenty-five feet, and carried through the air a distance of one hundred feet, landing alongside of the American House. Strange to say, it was not broken.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Elmira Railroad Accident.

ELMIRA, March 29.—An accident occurred this morning to train No. 3 on the Erie Railway about 6 o'clock, some two miles east of Wellsburg. A broken rail threw the smoking car and two passenger coaches from the track. The engine, tender, baggage car, and two forward coaches with a sleeping coach passed over safely. The cars which ran off the track went down an embankment and were badly wrecked. The smoking car was occupied by a party of emigrants bound for Rochester, several of whom were seriously injured. Three persons in other coaches were also seriously injured and a number bruised. The injured were brought to the American Hotel in this city, where they are securing the necessary attention from the officers of the road and physicians. Among the injured are Mrs. Samuel Shappee, of Binghamton, contusion of spine and fractured ribs, serious but hopeful. Mr. and Mrs. Shappee were on their way from New York to San Francisco. Mrs. James, of No. 448 Eighth avenue, New York, fatally injured; she had a child in her arms sixteen months' old, who was also fatally injured by being violently hurled against the side of the car. Mrs. Miller, one of the emigrant party in the smoking car, sustained fatal internal injuries. Theresa Frank, another emigrant woman, arm broken. Philip Frank, injured about the head. Catharine Drost, seriously injured about the head. Eight others, all emigrants, whose names are unknown, sustained injuries of a more or less serious character. The officers of the road are doing all in their power to alleviate the distress occasioned by the accident. The break in the rail was caused by frost.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:—

Allen Rutherford to be Third Auditor of the Treasury; James W. Mason, of Arkansas, Minister Resident and Consul-General to Liberia; John Hay, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation at Madrid; William J. Pierman, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Florida; Peter J. Ralph, Supervisory Inspector of Steamboats, Eighth District; Samuel Guthrie, Supervisory Inspector of Steamboats, First District.

FROM EUROPE.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, March 29—1 P. M.—Consols for money and account, 93¼. Five-twenties of 1862, 90¾; do. 1865, old, 89¾. Erie, 21¼; Illinois Central, 115¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 28¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 29—1 P. M.—Flour dull and steady. Receipts of Wheat for three days, 40,000 quarters, all American. Lard, 65s. 6d.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street,
Card Engraver and Stationer.

FOR SALE.

WEST TULPEHOCKEN STREET, GERMANTOWN.
FOR SALE. A BARGAIN!
A delightful double dwelling house, in excellent repair, and having all the modern conveniences.
Location unsurpassed. Lot 100x216 feet, handsomely improved; room for stable on rear end.
Owner wishes to realize during the coming month.
Address with real name, Box B, Philadelphia Post Office. 3 24 thstu 5t*

FOR SALE, AT GERMANTOWN, ELEgant Stone Mansion, situated on high ground, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country. The house is new and complete in every respect, and accessible by steam and horse cars. Stone stable for four horses, Cow House, Carriage House, and all the appurtenances of a first-class establishment. Address J. B., at this Office. 3 23 tuths6t*

FOR SALE, AT CHESNUT HILL, A very complete Stone House, near a station.—Contains parlor, dining-room, library, two kitchens, eight bed-rooms, two bath-rooms, and all the modern conveniences. Part city property taken in exchange if desired. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, No. 204 S. FIFTH Street, or to W. C. MACKIE, GRAVER'S Lane. 3 25 6t*

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.—BUILDING sites for sale, five minutes' walk from Welwood Station.
THIRTY MINUTES FROM FRONT AND MARKET STREETS,
Philadelphia. Address J. W. TORREY,
3 10 1m No. 127 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

WANTS.

WANTED,
A HANDSOME DWELLING,
ON SPRUCE, WALNUT, OR CHESNUT, WEST OF BROAD. Price not over $20,000.
Direct Box No. 1987, Phila. Post Office. 1t*

CIGARS.

B. C. WORTHINGTON & SON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Imported and Domestic Cigars,
AND ALL ARTICLES OF THE TRADE,
433 Chesnut St., opposite the Post Office,
Branch of 106 South SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR KEY WEST CIGARS.
We invite an inspection of our stock, every sale being guaranteed. 3 25 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee,
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
3 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON AND EUROPE.

The Conspiracy Against Napoleon.

Important Spanish News.

Tobacco and the Internal Revenue.

Opposition to the Funding Bill.

Gen. Sherman's Letter to Mr. Wilson.

It is Reviewed by Gen. Logan

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Banquet by Mr. Motley.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, March 29.—A grand banquet was given last evening at the residence of Mr. Motley, American Minister, in honor of the Queen of the Netherlands. Among the guests were Charles Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hughes, Robert Browning, Mrs. Caroline Norton, James Anthony Froude, George Grote, and many other celebrities.

The Count of Jaru.

MADRID, March 29.—The Count of Jaru, who fled from Spain a year ago, after having killed Senor Olozaga in a duel, has received indulgence from the penalties incurred, and is expected to soon return here. It is generally supposed this has been done to pave the way for an indulgence in the case of the Duke of Montpensier, who recently killed Don Henri de Bourbon in a duel. The Duke of Montpensier, however, has remained in this city since the duel.

The French Conspiracy.

PARIS, March 29.—The conspiracy affair assuming more importance, orders have been issued for the arrest of twenty persons therein named, including Mazzini, Felix Pyat, Louis Blanc, and others now in this country.

The Latest Quotations.

PARIS, March 29.—The Bourse opened quiet at 74f. 32c.

ANTWERP, March 29.—Petroleum opened flat and unchanged.

HAVRE, March 29.—Cotton opened quiet both on the spot and afloat. Sales on the spot at 136f.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Decision.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Commissioner Delano decides that in assessing a tobacco manufacturer on the penal excess of his bond, when he commences manufacturing after a part of the year has elapsed, that assessment should be made *pro rata* for the unexpired portion of the special tax year. In response to the application of the manufacturers of snuff to be allowed to repack their snuff in old jars, the Commissioner decides that no box, bag, vessel, or other enclosure can be used a second time for putting up manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, however thoroughly and completely the stamps have been removed therefrom.

The Funding Bill.

Secretary Boutwell, with a large delegation of national bank representatives from all parts of the country, is before the Ways and Means Committee to-day. The national bank men are opposing the Funding bill with all their might, especially the section which compels them to exchange their bonds. Secretary Boutwell defended the bill and urged the committee not to accede to the request of the bank men.

Logan and Sherman.

General Logan made a personal explanation in the House to-day relative to General Sherman's letter to Senator Wilson on the Army bill. He had the letter read in full to the House, and then characterized the conduct of Sherman as extraordinary. He replied to Sherman's criticism of the Army bill and showed that he was mistaken in his facts.

American Commerce.

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Trade appeared before the Commerce Committee to-day and called their attention to certain legislation which would be beneficial to commerce. The committee was headed by Frederick Fraley of Philadelphia.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Mr. Johnston presented the memorial of the heirs of John Minor Botts, deceased, for compensation for property taken by the Government during the late war. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to provide for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled by steam.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to prevent and punish election frauds. Referred to the Judiciary Committee and ordered to be printed.

At 12·45 o'clock the calendar of resolutions was taken up, the first in order being the resolution for the appointment of a joint special committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. Sherman moved that the resolution be passed over. He stated his object to be to reach, if possible, the resolution submitted by him on the previous day, discharging the Judiciary Committee from the consideration of the bill to admit Texas.

The motion was agreed to by yeas, 30; nays, 29; the casting vote in the affirmative being given by the Vice-President.

The resolution offered some weeks since by Mr. Carpenter, declaring that the thirty Spanish gunboats contracted for or built in the United States should not be allowed to leave, came up next in order, and on motion of Mr. Sherman was passed over—yeas, 48; nays 12.

The resolution previously offered by Mr. A. G. Thurman, calling for information in regard to the case of Yerger, of Mississippi, was then read. Mr. Thurman rose to speak upon the resolution.

Mr. Sherman moved to pass it over.

Mr. Thurman said that while he held the floor the motion could not be made.

The Chair decided that, under a recent rule, the motion of Mr. Sherman being in the nature of a question of order, was entitled to precedence.

Mr. Thurman appealed from the decision of the Chair and called for the yeas and nays. The call being sustained, the yeas and nays were taken, and the decision of the Chair was sustained by yeas 47, nays 12.

The morning hour then expired, and the Chair announced the committee's report in the case of General Ames to be the business in order.

Mr. Sherman moved to suspend the present and all prior orders for the purpose of taking up the resolution to discharge the Judiciary Committee from the further consideration of the Texas bill.

After discussion the motion was agreed to, and finally the bill to admit the State of Texas to representation was passed by a party vote. Yeas 47, nays 11.

The bill as passed is exactly similar to the bills admitting Virginia and Mississippi.

The Senate then went into executive session.

House.

Mr. Paine, from the Election Committee, reported adversely on the claim of Mr. Segar as a Representative at large from the State of Virginia, giving notice that he would call it up hereafter for action.

Mr. Cessna, from the same committee, made a report in the contested election case from the Fifth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, with resolutions that John R. Reading, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat, and that the contestant, Caleb N. Taylor, is.

Mr. Randall presented the minority report with opposite conclusions.

Mr. Cessna gave notice that he would call up the matter for action next Tuesday.

Mr. Schenck gave notice that he would move to close general debate on the tariff bill to-morrow, and that he might then move to postpone the consideration of the bill by clauses till next Tuesday.

Mr. Logan, rising to a personal explanation, said that he had some facts and figures which he wished to present in justification to the House and to himself. He then sent to the clerk's desk and had read the letter already published, from General Sherman to Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, in criticism of the bill to reorganize the army, and of Logan's speech in the House in support of it.

The letter having been read, Mr. Logan expressed his regret at being called upon to reply to some remarks made in that most extraordinary and remarkable letter. He had it read so that it might go on the records of the country. He should not inquire who the gentlemen were who got that letter to be written. They were said to be members of Congress, but he had hoped that members would be able to make their own arguments without inviting the General of the army to make a speech for them.

It had been said in the newspapers that Senator Wilson had invited that letter, but he had asked Senator Wilson if that were so and he denied it. It had also been said that Senator Wilson had written a letter thanking General Sherman for that letter, but Senator Wilson informed him that it was not true. One of the remarkable features of the letter was, first, that it should not have been written at all, and, second, that such language as is used in it should have emanated from the General of the Army.

He had nothing to say against General Sherman, who was a gallant officer and soldier, from whose reputation he had never attempted to detract in the slightest degree. But self-respect demanded of him when he was assailed, and when the House was assailed through him, when he was charged with falsehood in his statements, to reply to those charges and to show that his original statements were perfectly correct.

Mr. Logan said that he had spoken of the staff of the armies and that he spoke of that now.

Mr. Slocum wanted the House and the country to understand that what were called staff officers in the United States were not called staff officers abroad, and that although the staff here might number 600 officers, there were five times as many men performing the same duties in European armies.

It was therefore unfair to the army to attempt to make the House believe that the army of the United States was using more men to perform staff duties than the European armies were, for that was not so.

Mr. Logan replied that if the gentleman from New York would not be so excited, he would hear the explanation of that. He did not want the gentleman to say that he (Mr. Logan) was trying to deceive the House.

Mr. Slocum did not think that he (Mr. Logan) was doing so, but he thought it likely that members might be led astray by his remarks.

Mr. Logan preferred to pursue his own course in the matter, and let the gentleman (Mr. Slocum) pursue his. If that gentleman would be quiet he would show that what he had said was true to the letter. He then proceeded to quote from military authorities in contradiction of the assertions of General Sherman. As to the bill complained of by General Sherman and which he had designated the odious Army bill. Logan said that he had taken it to the Secretary of War, General Belknap, and said that he wanted him and General Sherman to sit down with him (Logan) and go over the bill together. That was done. General Belknap read over the bill, section by section, to General Sherman, and General Sherman made but two objections to it and the Secretary of War but one, and that one he wrote out and he (Logan) put it in the bill as an amendment.

General Sherman's objection was the muster out of general officers, and another objection which he (Logan) would not mention. These were facts, and he asked what kind of taste that man had in making a personal attack on him through the newspapers.

He quoted against General Sherman an extract from his report to the Secretary of War, recommending the assembling of a court of disinterested general officers, to which should be committed the whole matter of a reduction and reorganization of the army, with transfers of officers to fill vacancies, the very thing provided for in the first section of the bill.

As to the proposed reduction of the pay of general officers, the President might have told General Sherman that his salary should not be reduced, but that was not his (Mr. Logan's) opinion, nor the opinion of the House. It might be that General Sherman, with a smaller salary, would not be able to give dinners or receptions, but he (Mr. Logan) did not care anything about that. In defense of the taxpayers, of the crippled soldiers, and of soldiers' widows, he protested against the usurpation of power in the hands of a few men.

He protested against the attempt of men in high positions to dictate legislation to Congress. The legislative department of the Government must be free, untrammelled, and unfettered. He would say to these men in high positions that they were not the lawmakers but the law obeyers, they must not dictate the amount of taxation to be paid for their benefit. Whenever legislation became so stifled and crippled that a man who stood up for the people in a manly, honest, and proper spirit, was to be attacked in the columns of the newspapers by high officials, demanding that Congress shall not do certain things, then he would say farewell to the liberties of the country.

He wanted to know whether this attack upon him meant that the country was to be turned over to the hands of a few aristocrats, as in Europe? Whether titles were to be borne here? Whether caste was to be established? Whether an order of nobility was to grow up here? The people were honest, and brave, and true. It was the boys who carried the musket who made generals, and it was they also who made Presidents.

He stood here to defend the rights of those men, and of their widows' and orphans, and to defend the liberties of the people, and whether assailed by generals, by marshals, by governors, by kings, by princes or potentates, by newspapers or by aristocrats, he would still be found making war against dictation and dictators, against aristocracy, and in favor of republicanism. (Clapping of hands in the galleries.)

On motion of Mr. Schenck, it was ordered that all general debate on the Tariff bill shall close to-morrow an hour and a half after the House goes into Committee of the Whole.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Washburn (Wis.) in the chair on the Tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. Marshall, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, against protective tariffs and in favor of free-trade doctrines.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Trotting Season—Heavy Prizes.

BUFFALO, March 29.—The Directors of the Buffalo Driving Park Association decided last night to offer $40,000 in premiums at the summer meeting, commencing August 9 and continuing four days. The principal purses are $2000, for horses that never beat 2·30; $4000, for horses that never beat 2·27; $4000, for horses that never beat 2·25; $5000, free to all horses; and large purses for horses that never beat 2·34, 2·40, and 2·52, for double teams and dash of five miles.

The New Charter Bill at Albany.

ALBANY, March 29.—It is the general impression here that the charter reported by Mr. Frear last night will go through both houses without material amendment.

Accident on the Erie Railroad.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The lightning express train was smashed up near Elmira, on the Erie Railroad, at daybreak this morning. Particulars will be forwarded soon.

Colonel James Jubilee Opera-House Fisk.

NEW YORK, March 29.—James Fisk, Jr., has been elected Colonel of the 9th New York militia.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Cotton dull; sales of 500 bales. Flour firmer; State, $4·50@5·30; Southern, $5·60@9·75; sales of 8500 barrels. Wheat firmer, with sales of 18,000 bushels No. 2, $1·10@1·12; white Western, $1·45. Corn buoyant and scarce, at an advance of 2@3c.; mixed Western, $1·05 for new, and $1·04@1·06 for old; yellow Western, $1·06 for new. Oats quiet; sales of 14,000 bushels. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet. Western, 99½c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—Cotton steady at 22½c. Flour dull and weak; Howard street superfine, $4·62½@5; do. extra, $5·12½@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $6·75@8·75; Western superfine, $4·62½@5; do. extra, $5·12½@5·50; do. family, $6@6·75. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red, $1·29@1·30; choice Maryland, $1·45. Corn steady at 95@97c. Oats dull at 56c. Provisions firm at yesterday's prices. Whisky quiet at 97½c. for wood-bound.

DECEASE OF A PRINTER.—Mr. A. L. Tyson, for several years past foreman of the *Press*, died this morning at about ten o'clock. His sickness had not been of long duration. He was faithful to all the trusts committed to his charge; was highly respected by all who were engaged with him, as well as by the trade generally, and it will be difficult to find one who will so efficiently fill the post which he has occupied.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.
SECOND BOARD.

$1400	Pa 6s, 2 se.....105¾		9 sh	Penna R.....	56⅞
$6000	Pa Cp 5s..... 97		4	do.......ls.	57
$1000	Leh V R n bds reg. 97		4	do.........	56⅞
$2300	City 6s, New.102¼		200 sh	Reading...ls.	48·69

REFRIGERATORS.

XL-ALL REFRIGERATORS,
ALWAYS RELIABLE.
The subscriber guarantees the make and finish of his SUPERIOR REFRIGERATOR equal in every respect to his former makes. The thousands sold and now in use testify their superior qualifications. For sale wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, No. 305 CHERRY Street, above Third.
Also, W. F. NICKEL'S Patent Combination ale, beer, and liquor cooler and refrigerator.
3 24 thstu36t GEORGE W. NICKELS.

FOURTH EDITION

English Parliamentary Debate.

Prince Bonaparte and the Emperor.

The Clare Murder Case.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Proceedings of Parliament.

LONDON, March 29.—In the House of Lords last evening the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, which has already passed the Commons, was read a first time. The other business was unimportant.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster-General, in reply to a question of Mr. Ogilvy, member for Dundee, said that, owing to the recent reduction in trans-atlantic postage, steamers heretofore carrying American mails refused them; consequently contracts had been made with German and other lines. The discontent with the present system had been officially brought to the notice of the American Postmaster-General. The House then went into committee on the Irish Land bill. A motion was made to adjourn the debate on the subject for one week, which was negatived.

Mr. Medham moved the continuation of the Ulster custom for compensating the outgoing tenant.

Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment.

A tedious and scattering debate ensued, and the amendment was at length rejected.

Mr. Samuelson, member for Banbury, moved to extend the Ulster custom throughout the kingdom.

Mr. Gladstone opposed this also, as did the Attorney-General, and it was rejected on a division by 283 majority. Subsequently an amendment for legalizing the custom in Ulster itself was lost by 279 majority and the House adjourned.

Prince Bonaparte Virtually Exiled.

PARIS, March 29.—The journals to-day announce that the Emperor has requested Prince Pierre Bonaparte to leave the country, and it is reported that he will go to America.

QUEENSTOWN, March 29.—The steamship Palmyra, from New York, has arrived.

LONDON, March 29.—The Cuba cable fleet is now nearly ready to sail. It is the most perfectly appointed expedition of the kind ever despatched.

Green, the famous æronaut, is dead.

The practice of the University boat crews is improving.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Clare Murder Trial.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—The case of John Clare, on trial for the murder of Henry B. Grove, October 29, 1865, for which he was convicted at a previous trial, but a new trial was granted by the Court of Appeals on the ground that the Grand Jury that framed the original indictment was not properly constituted, the jury to-day rendered a verdict of acquittal. The case excited much interest throughout the entire community, and the verdict causes no little surprise, and is much talked of.

Obituary.

General Walter Mitchell, a prominent citizen of Maryland, died at his residence, Charles county, yesterday, aged about 67 years. He was several times a Presidential elector of the State.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Erie Railroad Accident.

ELMIRA, March 29.—No person was killed by the railroad accident near here. Several cars were thrown from the track where the road had been washed out by the rains. The train was delayed four hours. It is said that the rain has caused unparalleled damage to farmers in the interior.

BANK REPORTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF THE
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF PHILADELPHIA,
At the close of business, March 24, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$510,901·44
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	158,000·00
Do. on hand	52,400·0
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages	27,375·75
Due from Redeeming Agent	58,065·98
do other National Banks	16,432·07
do other Banks and Bankers	3,060·63
Banking House (Productive)	38,000·00
Furniture and Fixtures	3,224·51
Current Expenses	6,307·92
Taxes Paid	2,527·99
Premiums	6,383·07
Exchange	1,249·59
Cash items and notes of other banks	8,222·04
Exchanges for Clearing-House	61,989·80
Fractional Currency (Nickels)	1,517·53
Legal-tender Notes	160,873·00
	$1,116,531·07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$200,000·00
Surplus Fund	11,124·84
Discount	12,100·20
Interest	4,880·97
Profit Loss Special	7,850·53
Circulation Outstanding	138,935·00
Individual Deposits	726,575·56
Due to National Banks	18,137·30
Due to other Banks and Bankers	1,636·61
	$1,116,531·07

State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadelphia:—

I, E. F. MOODY, Cashier of Fourth National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. F. MOODY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 29th day of March, 1870.

E. H. WILLIAMSON, Notary Pub

Correct—Attest:
A. C. ROBERTS,
S. J. CRESWELL, JR., Directors.
SAMUEL MILLER,
1t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand, Square, and Upright Pianos.
General Reduction in Prices in accordance with the Decline in the Premium on Gold.
STEINWAY & SONS manufacture also an entirely new style of instrument termed the
SCHOOL PIANO,
Precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism, and workmanship as their highest priced 7-octave Pianos, in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case, which are offered to those who desire to possess a first-class "Steinway Piano," yet are limited in means, at very low prices.
Special attention is also called to STEINWAY & SONS new
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
Every Piano Forte is *warranted* for five years.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF STEINWAY & SONS' WORLD-RENOWNED PIANO FORTES.
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT Street,
19 tf4p PHILADELPHIA PA.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.